United States Department of State

984

33d Annual Report

United States Contributions to International Organizations

Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1984

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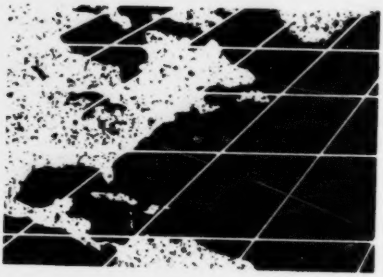
for Fiscal Year 1984



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 9452
Bureau of International Organization Affairs

Released December 1985

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1985

Dear Mr. President:

I am transmitting herewith the thirty-third report on the extent and disposition of United States contributions to international organizations as required by Section 2 of Public Law 806, Eighty-first Congress. This report sets forth United States contributions to international organizations for the fiscal year 1984.

Sincerely yours,

George P. Shultz

Enclosure:

Thirty-third Report to the Congress
on United States Contributions to
International Organizations.

The Honorable
George Bush,
President of the Senate.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 25, 1985

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The Honorable
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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INTRODUCTION

Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1984

This report describes in detail United States contributions to international organizations and programs for the fiscal year 1984—October 1, 1983 to September 30, 1984.

The contributions listed in this report which supported U.S. participation in multilateral affairs are administered by the Department of State or the Agency for International Development, except where otherwise indicated. The report deals with contributions to multilateral organizations, i.e., intergovernmental bodies having three or more members.

The amounts reported are actual U.S. contributions made from fiscal year 1984 funds. The adjustments made include credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, mandatory reductions, e.g., Palestine Liberation Organization and South West Africa People's Organization withholdings and statutory limitations.

Bilateral organizations are not covered in the text or in the total figures, nor are the international financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The latter are the subject of a separate report to the Congress by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies. Other items of expense excluded from the tabular presentation but referred to, as pertinent, in the text or in footnotes are:

- The cost to the U.S. Government of the salaries and expenses of American employees detailed to the secretariat of international organizations; e.g., the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development;
- Loans to international organizations which are to be repaid to the U.S. Government;
- Commodities donated pursuant to Public Law 480, except such commodities specifically pledged as a part of a U.S. contribution;
- Two-party contractual or other arrangements between an agency of the U.S. Government and an international organization for research or other services.

U.S. contributions to international organizations and programs totaled $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1984. These figures included assessed contributions of $574.6 million to 67 international organizations, and voluntary contributions of $738.9 million in cash, commodities, and services to 40 international programs. Of these totals $697.7 million was voluntarily contributed for programs in support of economic development and humanitarian assistance activities and $96.6 million was contributed to peacekeeping operations, of which $55.4 million was assessed and $41.2 million was voluntary. Our assessed contributions to international organizations in fiscal year 1984 came to 26.72% of total assessments against all Member States, while our voluntary contributions represented 27.23%. On an overall basis, we contributed 27.01% of total contributions (both assessed and voluntary) to all the international organizations and programs. Of the total assessed contributions of $519.2 million in fiscal year 1984, $385.2 million, or nearly two-thirds of that total, helped finance the regular activities of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The remainder consisted of $92.5 million for 8 Inter-American organizations, $29.3 million for 5 regional organizations, and $12.1 million for 39 other miscellaneous organizations. The United States contribution of $55.4 million, represented 30.22% of the assessment budget to the U.N. peacekeeping operation in the Middle East.

Of the total voluntary contributions for fiscal year 1984, $738.9 million which includes $9 million for the U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cyprus, and $32.2 million for peacekeeping operations of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), $697.7 million, or 94.42% of the total of such contributions, was contributed to 38 special programs in support of economic development and humanitarian activities. The largest voluntary contribution for fiscal year 1984 was $155 million to the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and was followed by $112.3 million to the U.N./FAO World Food Program which includes cash, commodities, and services, and $110.9 million contributed to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program including five regular programs and four special programs. Other major contributions were $67 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency; $52.3 million to UNICEF's regular program; $50 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development; $45.3 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; and $38.2 million to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS[1]

Fiscal Year 1984

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):		
United Nations	[2]$168,556,972	25.00
Food and Agriculture Organization	[3]45,698,209	25.00
International Maritime Organization	509,963	4.54
International Atomic Energy Agency	[4]17,656,231	25.91
International Civil Aviation Organization	6,122,639	25.00
Joint Financing Program	29,944	35.00
International Labor Organization	30,846,181	25.00
International Telecommunication Union	2,977,246	6.98
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	49,590,000	25.00
Universal Postal Union	457,556	4.69
World Health Organization	[5]58,619,309	25.00
World Intellectual Property Organization	504,632	7.59
World Meteorological Organization	3,676,093	24.55
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	385,244,975	24.02
Peacekeeping:		
United Nations Force in Cyprus: Voluntary	9,000,000	[6]31.91
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and UNIFIL: Assessed	[7]55,400,000	30.22
Multinational Force and Observers: Voluntary	[8]32,200,000	33.33
Peacekeeping	96,600,000	31.57
Inter-American Organizations (assessed budgets):		
Organization of American States	[9]44,640,900	66.00
Inter-American Indian Institute	103,422	63.54
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	12,010,000	61.64
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	[10]2,265,000	95.20
Pan American Health Organization	33,087,276	61.29
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	297,108	60.98
Pan American Railway Congress Association	25,000	31.36
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain	120,919	7.97
Inter-American Organizations	92,549,625	63.33
Regional Organizations (assessed budgets):		
NATO Civilian Headquarters (and MBFR)	[11]10,996,553	23.35
North Atlantic Assembly	305,406	23.35
Colombo Plan Council	10,245	4.17
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	17,564,431	25.00
South Pacific Commission	424,952	17.00
Regional Organizations	29,301,587	24.13
Other International Organizations (assessed budgets):		
Bureau of International Expositions	11,700	10.50
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	43,454	6.71
Customs Cooperation Council	1,279,462	25.00
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	3,352,084	14.51
Hague Conference on Private International Law	32,297	7.27
International Agency for Research on Cancer	809,142	10.83
International Agreement on the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	15,063	2.47

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
Fiscal Year 1984—Continued

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
Other International Organizations (assessed budgets)—Continued		
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	5,888	6.32
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	31,986	5.17
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	248,686	9.78
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	318,673	25.00
International Coffee Organization	601,598	14.50
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	54,677	9.11
International Cotton Advisory Committee	118,500	14.24
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)	55,337	5.71
International Council of Scientific Unions and its Associated Unions	377,064	13.00
International Criminal Police Organization	301,383	6.54
International Hydrographic Organization	40,908	4.81
International Institute for Cotton	2,596,000	77.49
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	44,285	7.30
International Jute Organization	115,150	16.20
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	17,554	5.59
International Natural Rubber Organization	169,689	13.00
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	[12]100,000	33.33
International Office of Epizootics	33,314	2.96
International Office of Vine and Wine	6,489	2.03
International Organization for Legal Metrology	39,304	8.85
International Rubber Study Group	34,913	9.97
International Seed Testing Association	3,365	3.02
International Sugar Organization	146,970	15.00
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	76,503	12.74
International Whaling Commission	50,000	3.81
International Wheat Council	172,215	14.20
Interparliamentary Union	229,486	12.88
North Atlantic Ice Patrol	294,240	12.11
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	7,544	5.00
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission	12,950	25.00
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	5,989	17.70
World Tourism Organization	202,381	4.55
Other International Organizations	12,056,243	15.42
Special Voluntary Programs:		
Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program	75,000	53.19
Colombo Plan Staff College	49,533	5.79
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	45,250,000	25.84
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	150,000	22.55
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	5,609,249	43.57
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund	[13]15,689,000	[14]26.41
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Specialized Agency)	50,000,000	21.59
OAS Special Cultural Fund	400,000	40.31
OAS Special Development Assistance Fund	6,000,000	65.71
OAS Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)	6,500,000	67.57
OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)	2,600,000	62.58
PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds	3,500,000	19.44

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1984—Continued

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
Special Voluntary Programs—(Continued)		
United Nations Children's Fund	52,253,250	28.36
United Nations Development Program	155,000,000	23.02
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,000,000	30.28
United Nations Environment Program	9,805,518	33.94
United Nations Institute for Namibia	490,000	17.94
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	422,000	20.96
U.N. Capital Development Fund	2,000,000	10.29
U.N. Decade for Women	500,000	14.90
U.N./FAO World Food Program	112,300,000	25.47
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	2,980,000	23.80
U.N. Fund for Population Activities	[15]38,200,000	28.69
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:		
Regular Programs (5)	94,271,299	42.35
Special Programs (4)	16,656,000	17.19
United Nations Relief and Works Agency:		
Regular Program	67,000,000	44.73
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	343,000	16.73
United Nations Volunteers	150,000	14.78
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	2,517,000	30.70
WHO Special Programs	6,000,000	7.50
Special Voluntary Programs	697,710,849	26.92
Total U.S. Contributions	$1,313,463,279	27.01

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[1] The amounts reported are actual U.S. contributions—including adjustments, i.e., credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, mandatory reductions, and statutory limitations. Credits due the United States are deducted. This table does not include:

- Loans (or repayment thereof) such as the loan to the United Nations for the construction of its headquarters, the purchase of U.N. bonds, or loans under the Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds.
- Commodities unless a contribution was pledged in kind.
- Contracts and/or research grants by U.S. Government Agencies for services or research performed by an international organization.

[2] The total assessment was $171,328,772. However due to a statutory restriction (P.L. 98-164) of $1,805,300, less $947,650, the U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission, and less $18,850 (U.S. share of Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel) the U.S. contribution was $168,556,972.

[3] Amount includes $150,709 owed for prior year adjustments and a Tax Equalization fund credit of $4,520,000.

[4] Amount includes a credit of $3,343,322 received for prior years surplus.

[5] Amount includes a Tax Equalization fund credit of $3,122,381.

[6] Percentage share of cost estimates. U.S. percentage of pledges made as of December 1984 amounted to 47.69%.

[7] Amount includes $9,350,834 for UNIFIL for period 10/9/84–4/18/85 (CY 1985).

[8] U.S. was assessed $37.2 million but paid only $32.2 due to credit for prior year funds.

[9] Amount actually paid. This amount includes $7,600,000 for tax reimbursement and a reduction of $3,040,000, representing a planned reduction of the U.S. assessment percentage.

[10] Amount includes $75,000 contributed to purchase computer equipment.

[11] Amount includes $120,926 for MBFR.

[12] This amount includes a payment of $43,472 toward the Commission's 1985 budget.

[13] Amount includes $2,789,000 in-kind contributions and $7,400,000 for the Safeguards program.

[14] Percentage relates to cash contribution only.

[15] Amount includes $200,000 contributed to International Conference on Population fund.

UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

United Nations (U.N.)

New York, N.Y.

Executive Head. Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peruvian), Secretary General, term expires December 31, 1986.

Origin and Development. The name "United Nations" was originally given to the wartime coalition of governments which signed the Declaration of United Nations at Washington, D.C., on January 1, 1942.

In the fall of 1944 the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization were issued, and a full conference of all the United Nations was convened at San Francisco, California, in April 1945 to prepare a charter for the organization.

Representatives of 50 governments participated in the U.N. Conference at San Francisco and, on June 26, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations (including the Statute of the International Court of Justice) was signed. It came into force October 24, 1945.

The first U.N. General Assembly convened at London, England, on January 10, 1946. The League of Nations was declared dissolved on April 8, 1946, and its building, library, and archives located at Geneva, Switzerland, were transferred to the United Nations on August 1, 1946.

Purpose. The purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Article 1 of the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Structure. The central organ of the United Nations is the General Assembly composed of all U.N. Members. (For listing of members, see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Assembly meets every year. It discusses any matters within the scope of the U.N. Charter, makes recommendations, decides on the work program and the budget, and elects the Secretary General. The other principal organs of the United Nations are: the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, adopted June 26, 1945. Entered into force October 24, 1945, 59 Stat. 1031, TS 993; The United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (Public Law 79–264).

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the United Nations is proposed by the Secretary General, and is considered in detail by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an advisory body of 16 members, serving in their individual capacities, established by the General Assembly. The Secretary General's estimates, with the Advisory Committee's recommendations, are submitted to the General Assembly. Amendments to the budget may be made at any point in this latter process.

Beginning with 1974–75, the United Nations changed to a biennial program budget. For the 1982–83 biennium the General Assembly approved a gross budget of $1,506,241,800. This amount was divided equally between the 2 years for the purpose of calculating member states' assessments. With the impact of a revised appropriation, the expenditure budget for 1983 decreased to $719,840,800. After adjustments for other income, the 1983 assessed budget amounted to $685,315,089. Taking into account the offset for loan repayment of U.N. bonds, $3,935,931, the U.S. net requirement at 25% to the United Nations for calendar year 1983 was $167,392,841.This adjusted amount, less $1,805,300—a statutory restriction required by P.L. 98–164; less $18,850—the U.S. share of the Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel; and less $947,650—the U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission, brought the U.S. total contribution to $164,621,041. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 68,531
Albania	.01	68,531
Algeria	.13	890,910
Angola	.01	68,531
Antigua and Barbuda	.01	68,531
Argentina	.71	4.865,738
Australia	1.57	10,759,447
Austria	.75	5,139,864
Bahamas	.01	68,531
Bahrain	.01	68,531
Bangladesh	.03	205,594
Barbados	.01	68,531
Belgium	1.28	8,772,034
Belize	.01	68,531
Benin	.01	68,531
Bhutan	.01	68,531
Bolivia	.01	68,531
Botswana	.01	68,531
Brazil	1.39	9,525,880
Bulgaria	.18	1,233,568
Burma	.01	68,531
Burundi	.01	68,531
Byelorussian SSR	.36	2,467,135
Cameroon	.01	68,531
Canada	3.08	21,107,705
Cape Verde	.01	68,531
Central African Rep.	.01	68,531
Chad	.01	68,531
Chile	.07	479,721
China, People's Rep.	.88	6,030,773
Colombia	.11	753,847
Comoros	.01	68,531
Congo	.01	68,531
Costa Rica	.02	137,064
Cuba	.09	616,784
Cyprus	.01	68,531
Czechoslovakia	.76	5,208,395
Denmark	.75	5,139,864
Djibouti	.01	68,531
Dominica	.01	68,531
Dominican Rep.	.03	205,594
Ecuador	.02	137,064
Egypt	.07	479,721
El Salvador	.01	68,531
Equatorial Guinea	.01	68,531
Ethiopia	.01	68,531
Fiji	.01	68,531
Finland	.48	3,289,513
France	6.51	44,614,013
Gabon	.02	37,064
Gambia	.01	68,531
German Dem. Rep.	1.39	9,525,880
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8.54	58,525,909
Ghana	.02	137,064
Greece	.40	2,741,261
Grenada	.01	68,531
Guatemala	.02	137,064
Guinea	.01	68,531
Guinea-Bissau	.01	68,531
Guyana	.01	68,531
Haiti	.01	68,531
Honduras	.01	68,531
Hungary	.23	1,576,225
Iceland	.03	205,594
India	.36	2,467,135
Indonesia	.13	890,910
Iran	.58	3,974,828
Iraq	.12	822,379
Ireland	.18	1,233,568
Israel	.23	1,576,225
Italy	3.74	25,630,785

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Ivory Coast	.03	205,594
Jamaica	.02	137,064
Japan	10.32	70,724,517
Jordan	.01	68,531
Kampuchea	.01	68,531
Kenya	.01	68,531
Kuwait	.25	1,713,288
Laos	.01	68,531
Lebanon	.02	137,064
Lesotho	.01	68,531
Liberia	.01	68,531
Libya	.26	1,781,820
Luxembourg	.06	411,190
Madagascar	.01	68,531
Malawi	.01	68,531
Malaysia	.09	616,784
Maldives	.01	68,531
Mali	.01	68,531
Malta	.01	68,531
Mauritania	.01	68,531
Mauritius	.01	68,531
Mexico	.88	6,030,773
Mongolia	.01	68,531
Morocco	.05	342,658
Mozambique	.01	68,531
Nepal	.01	68,531
Netherlands	1.78	12,198,609
New Zealand	.26	1,781,820
Nicaragua	.01	68,531
Niger	.01	68,531
Nigeria	.19	1,302,099
Norway	.51	3,495,108
Oman	.01	68,531
Pakistan	.06	411,190
Panama	.02	137,064
Papua New Guinea	.01	68,531
Paraguay	.01	68,531
Peru	.07	479,721
Philippines	.09	616,784
Poland	.72	4,934,269
Portugal	.18	1,233,568
Qatar	.03	205,594
Romania	.19	1,302,099
Rwanda	.01	68,531
St. Lucia	.01	68,531
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.01	68,531
Samoa	.01	68,531
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	68,531
Saudi Arabia	.86	5,893,710
Senegal	.01	68,531
Seychelles	.01	68,531
Sierra Leone	.01	68,531
Singapore	.09	616,784
Solomon Islands	.01	68,531
Somalia	.01	68,531
South Africa	.41	2,809,792
Spain	1.93	13,226,582
Sri Lanka	.01	68,531
Sudan	.01	68,531
Suriname	.01	68,531
Swaziland	.01	68,531
Sweden	1.32	9,046,160
Syria	.03	205,594
Tanzania	.01	68,531
Thailand	.08	548,253
Togo	.01	68,531
Trinidad and Tobago	.03	205,594
Tunisia	.03	205,594
Turkey	.32	2,193,009
Uganda	.01	68,531
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.32	9,046,160
U.S.S.R.	10.54	72,232,211
United Arab Emirates	.16	1,096,505
United Kingdom	4.67	32,004,215
United States	25.00	[1]171,328,773
Upper Volta	.01	68,531
Uruguay	.04	274,127
Vanuatu	.01	68,531
Venezuela	.55	3,769,234
Vietnam	.02	137,064
Yemen (Aden)	.01	68,531
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	68,531
Yugoslavia	.46	3,152,450
Zaire	.01	68,531
Zambia	.01	68,531
Zimbabwe	.02	137,064
Total	100.00	$685,315,089

[1] The United States received a credit of $3,935,931 as the 21st repayment of its loan to the United Nations, making the U.S. calendar year 1983 requirement $167,392,841. Further adjustments were made as follows: less $1,805,300—required by P.L. 98-164; less $18,850—the U.S. share of the Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel; and less $947,650—U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission. Thus, the United States total contribution from fiscal year 1984 funds amounted to $164,621,041.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on May 31, 1947 as a result of the

Israeli-Syrian cease-fire and disengagement agreement. Originally established for 6 months, it has been periodically renewed 6 months at a time. UNDOF's mandate was extended until May 31, 1985, by Security Council Resolution 557 of November 28, 1984. Funds in the amount of $17,489,500 (gross) were appropriated by General Assembly Resolution 38/35a of December 2, 1983, for the period from December 1, 1983 to May 31, 1984 and $17,489,496 (gross) was appropriated by Resolution 39/28 of November 30, 1984, for the operation of UNDOF for the period of June 1, 1984 until November 30, 1984. The U.S. assessment, paid from fiscal year 1984 funds, was $10,627,420. UNDOF is composed of contingents from Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland, and military observers from United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and numbers about 1,300 officers and staff.

The statutory authority for U.S. participation in UNDOF is P.L. 94–37, June 19, 1975, 89 Stat. 216.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by Security Council Resolution 425 subsequent to the renewal of hostilities in the Middle East on March 11, 1978. The U.S. goals in proposing Resolution 425 were, inter alia, to stop the fighting in Southern Lebanon, to engage the United Nations in assisting the Government of Lebanon to restore its authority in the South, to begin the process of restoring security and peace to Southern Lebanon, and to involve the international community in a major effort to preclude the reemergence of those conditions which led to the cycle of violence in Southern Lebanon and Israel.

UNIFIL's mandate has been renewed periodically by the Security Council, most recently from October 19, 1984 to April 18, 1985 by Resolution 555 of October 12, 1984. The General Assembly, by Resolution 38/38 of December 5, 1983, appropriated $46,964,000 (gross) for the period December 19, 1983 through April 18, 1984. At its 39th Session, the General Assembly, by its Resolution 39/71 of December 13, 1984, appropriated $70,446,000 (gross) for the period April 19, 1984 through October 18, 1984. The U.S. assessment of $35,421,746 was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds. In addition, the United States contributed $9,350,834 to UNIFIL for the period October 9, 1984 through April 18, 1985, for a total of $44,772,580. Therefore, the total U.S. contribution paid from fiscal year 1984 funds for UNDOF/UNIFIL was $55,400,000.

UNIFIL consisted of national contingents from Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Senegal, France, Italy, and Sweden and numbered approximately 5,700 officers and staff. UNIFIL was also assisted by military observers from UNTSO.

The expenses of UNDOF and UNIFIL are apportioned among U.N. members by a complex formula, which recognizes the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council under the United Nations Charter for maintaining peace. The special scale implicitly endorses the principle of collective responsibility of all members for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The UNDOF/UNIFIL apportionment scale places member states in the following four categories:

1. The five permanent members of the Security Council—assessed approximately 22% more than their rates under the regular scale;
2. A second group of 22 named economically developed states—assessed at their regular assessment rates;
3. Forty-six named least developed countries—assessed 10% of their regular scale; and

4. The remaining (84) members—assessed at 20% of their regular rates.

United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)

United Nations Plaza,
New York, New York

Executive Head. Enuga S. Reddy (Indian), Director, Term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa was established by the U.N. General Assembly in Resolution 2349 (XXII) of December 19, 1967, by integrating earlier special programs designed to assist in the education and training of persons in minority ruled southern Africa. Besides Namibia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia this included Portuguese territories in Africa before they became independent in 1974–75. The Program is financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions by states, organizations, and individuals. In 1983–84 there were 896 scholarship-holders, with 294 (30.27%) studying in the United States.

Purpose. The Program was established to provide comprehensive financial assistance for the education and training of students from southern Africa and the then Portuguese territories in Africa.

Structure. The UNETPSA is administered by the Secretary General of the U.N. in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the UNETPSA which was established in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 2431 (XXIII) of December 18, 1968. The Advisory Committee is composed of the representatives of Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Zaire, and Zambia. In addition, the representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, the U.N. Council for Namibia, the Special Committee Against Apartheid, and the Organization of African Unity attend Advisory Committee meetings in an observer capacity. The Advisory Committee oversees the program of administering scholarships and training opportunities to students from Namibia and South Africa, and other southern Africa students who received UNETPSA grants prior to their countries' independence. The Norwegian Permanent Representative to the United Nations assumed the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee in March 1983.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1968, for the Program as presently constituted.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221 (a).

U.S. Contribution. In 1984 the United States contributed $1,000,000, or 30.28% of total contribution and pledges of $3,302,064, from fiscal year 1984 funds to the U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (34)	%	*Amount*
Australia	2.54	$ 83,853
Austria	1.13	37,200
Bahamas	.03	1,000
Barbados	.02	500
Brazil	.15	5,000
Burma	.03	1,000

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
(UNETPSA)

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Contributors (34)	%	*Amount*
Canada	8.13	268,391
Cyprus	.01	175
Denmark	8.72	287,797
Egypt	.05	1,704
Finland	3.22	106,289
France	2.40	79,310
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.95	64,328
Greece	.27	9,000
India	.06	2,000
Indonesia	.09	3,000
Ireland	.72	23,898
Italy	.76	25,000
Japan	6.06	200,000
Kenya	.03	1,151
Korea. Rep. of	.15	5,000
Malaysia	.03	1,000
Netherlands	2.05	67,797
New Zealand	.32	10,627
Norway	21.75	718,259
Philippines	.02	500
Sweden	3.79	125,200
Switzerland	2.09	68,871
Turkey	.04	1,408
United Kingdom	2.08	68,826
United States	30.28	1,000,000
Yugoslavia	.03	1,000
Zambia	.47	15,672
Zimbabwe	.52	17,308
Total	100.00	$3,302,064

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Nairobi, Kenya

Executive Head. Mustafa Tolba (Egyptian), Executive Director, term expires December 1988.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) was established on the recommendation of the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment by Resolution 2997 (XXVII) of the U.N. General Assembly and came into being on January 1, 1973, at temporary headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Subsequently, in October of the same year the program moved to its permanent headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. In developing and carrying out its program, UNEP depends to the maximum extent possible on the use of existing organizations and institutions, primarily other members of the U.N. system but including in addition other national and international institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental. The first session of the Governing Council in 1973 established the policy objectives and priorities for the program, which have in subsequent sessions of the Governing Council been further developed and refined but not substantially altered. The Council agreed that "quality of human life should constitute the central concern of the program and that therefore the enhancement of the total human habitat and the study of environmental problems having an immediate impact on man should be given the highest priority in the overall program." It further decided that the fundamental task of the program should be the identification of major environmental problems as well as environmental management activities and supporting measures.

Purpose. UNEP's major responsibilities include promoting and coordinating international cooperation in the field of the human environment and providing general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the United Nations. Furthermore, UNEP is responsible for keeping under review the world environmental situation to insure that international environmental problems receive appropriate consideration by governments.

Priority activities of UNEP include the following:

(a) Design and implementation of a worldwide environmental monitoring system (GEMS) and an environmental information system;

(b) Preservation of the marine environment;

(c) Completion of International Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer; and

(d) Reassessment and revitalization of international anti-desertification efforts.

Structure. The policymaking body of UNEP is the Governing Council, composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms on the following basis:

(a) 16 seats for African states;

(b) 13 seats for Asian states;

(c) 6 seats for East European states;

(d) 10 seats for Latin American states; and

(e) 13 seats for West European states.

The Governing Council reports annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). A small Environment Secretariat serves as a focal point for environment actions and coordination within the U.S. system to insure effective management.

An Environment Fund, supported from voluntary contributions, was established on January 1, 1973, at the initiative of the United States. This Fund provides for additional financing for new environmental initiatives undertaken within the U.N. system. The President proposed in 1972 that the Fund have a target of $100 million for the initial 5-year period, and suggested, subject to congressional appropriations, that the U.S. share of the Fund be set at $40 million on a 60/40 matching basis. In December 1973, legislation was enacted authorizing U.S. contributions to the Fund up to $40 million, with the proviso that not more than $10 million be appropriated in fiscal year 1974.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 87 Stat. 713 (Dec. 15, 1973).

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. pledge to the Environment Fund in 1984 was $10,000,000. This was 33.94% of total contributions made by governments in 1984, which amounted to $29,467,000. However, pursuant to P.L. 97–377, P.L. 98–151, and P.L. 98–473, $194,482 was withheld, making the total U.S. contribution $9,805,518. For the period 1973–1984, inclusive, the United States contributed $95.55 million to the Fund, or 30.84% of total contributions.

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

In the wake of intercommunal fighting in Cyprus in late 1963 and early 1964, the U.N. Security Council on March 4, 1964, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending creation of a U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus to prevent a recurrence of fighting and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. The Secretary General was directed to establish the composition and size of the force, in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and to appoint the force commander. Originally established for 3 months, the force has been periodically extended by Security Council resolutions. Most recently, the on December 14, 1984, the Council extended the force's mandate for 6 months, until June 15, 1985.

As of November 30, 1984, UNFICYP had 2,311 military personnel and 36 civilian police on Cyprus, for a total strength of 2,347. Contingents were provided by Austria, Canada, Denmark, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Finland and Ireland still had a few officers and military police at UNFICYP headquarters, while the civilian police were provided by Australia and Sweden. UNFICYP is under the command of Major General Gunther G. Greindl (Austrian).

The larger portion of the total costs of the UNFICYP operation is met from a fund administered by the United Nations and financed by voluntary contributions from member states and other governments. The United States has made regular periodic pledges to contribute to this fund in amounts which, over the years, represented about 47% of total pledges.

Total costs of maintaining UNFICYP in 1984, including both cash costs and those absorbed by troop-contributing countries (exclusive of pay and allowances), were estimated at approximately $100.6 million. The troop-contributing countries absorb a portion of the cost of maintaining the force in addition to the salaries of the personnel which they provide. As of November 30, 1984, the total cash costs borne by the United Nations for UNFICYP since its inception were estimated at $470.5 million. Total cash contributions received from 70 member countries as of that date were $329.5 million and $334.1 million pledged. As of December 15, 1984, pledges had risen to a $334.9 million. Taking into account miscellaneous income, UNFICYP had a deficit of $127.7 million on November 30, but this was expected to fall to $123.1 million as additional contributions are received. The United States paid $9 million from fiscal year 1984 funds toward UNFICYP support. The United States continues to work with the United Nations and other interested countries in encouraging others to contribute more to UNFICYP, particularly those who have not made contributions communsurate with their financial capability and interest in stability on the island.

UNFICYP

Pledges and Contributions

March 1964—December 1984

Contributors (71)	*%*	*Amount*
Australia	.84	$2,811,338
Austria	1.25	4,190,000
Bahamas		9,000
Barbados		1,500
Belgium	1.31	4,375,454
Botswana		500
Cameroon	.01	21,699
Cyprus	1.20	4,031,359
Denmark	1.46	4,894,188
Finland	.31	1,050,000
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6.97	23,335,865
Ghana	.02	76,897
Greece	6.11	20,459,488
Guyana		11,812
Iceland	.03	86,657
India	.03	90,000
Iran	.04	144,500
Iraq	.01	50,000
Ireland	.01	50,000
Israel	.01	26,500
Italy	2.32	7,781,645
Ivory Coast	.02	60,000
Jamaica	.01	33,033
Japan	1.33	4,440,000
Kampuchea		600
Korea, Rep. of		16,000
Kuwait	.04	140,000
Laos		1,500
Lebanon		4,194
Liberia		13,321
Libya	.01	50,000
Luxembourg	.04	124,837
Malawi		6,363
Malaysia		7,500
Malta		1,820
Mauritania		4,370
Morocco	.01	20,000
Nepal		1,600
Netherlands	.75	2,518,425
New Zealand	.02	71,137
Niger		2,041
Nigeria		15,292
Norway	2.66	8,918,265
Oman		8,000

UNFICYP

Pledges and Contributions—Continued

March 1964—December 1984—Continued

Contributors (71)	%	*Amount*
Pakistan	.02	53,791
Panama		1,000
Philippines		12,430
Portugal		12,000
Qatar	.01	21,000
Senegal		4,000
Sierra Leone	.01	46,425
Singapore		9,000
Somalia		1,000
Sri Lanka		2,000
Sweden	2.13	7,120,000
Switzerland	1.86	6,222,685
Tanzania		7,000
Thailand		4,500
Togo		2,806
Trinidad and Tobago		2,400
Turkey	.55	1,839,253
United Arab Emirates	.01	30,000
United Kingdom	20.81	69,701,727
United States	47.69	159,721,177
Uruguay		5,000
Venezuela	.01	28,000
Vietnam		4,000
Yugoslavia	.01	40,000
Zaire	.01	30,000
Zambia	.01	44,343
Zimbabwe		6,912
Total	100.00	$334,929,149

[1] Since UNFICYP's inception, $334.9 million has been pledged and $330.3 has been received. Although 70 countries have been contributors since its inception, only 21 have pledged financial support thus far for 1984.

[2] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Vienna, Austria

Executive Director. Dr. Giuseppe Di Gennaro (Italian).

Origin and Development. In response to the Economic and Social Council resolution 1559 (XLIX) of November 11, 1970 and General Assembly resolution 2719 (XXV) of December 15, 1970, the Secretary General of the United Nations established on April 1, 1971, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). It is financed entirely by voluntary contributions from government and non-government sources.

During the first decade of UNFDAC's existence, emphasis has been placed on pilot and experimental projects, where the Fund's financial support was intended to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing larger resources required for full applications of the successful results obtained. This is particularly true of UNFDAC programs in key narcotics-producing or transit countries. During that period, most of UNFDAC's resources were devoted to combat the problems of opium together with its morphine and heroin derivatives.

In 1982, UNFDAC adopted a new policy aimed at concentrating financial resources on comprehensive national and regional plans—known as Masterplans—comprising a set of multisectoral projects. This approach was favorably considered by governments which pledged in 1983 and 1984 increased financial support to the Fund.

Substantial growth in the Fund's resources has enabled UNFDAC to enlarge its opium control programs in South West Asia as well as to mount large coca control operations—at the Andean Subregion level—in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. UNFDAC's projected programs for 1985 and future years are expected to cover each year approximately 50 multisectoral projects in 20 countries. In the fight against illicit sources of natural drugs, UNFDAC will devote in 1985 and future years approximately 45% of its resources to combat the problems of opium, 40% for coca control while the remaining 15% will be used for other technical co-operation activities.

Purpose. Essentially a trust fund which acts as funding-agency, planner, co-ordinator and evaluator of short and long-term projects, UNFDAC is supporting activities in the following sectors: preventive education and information, treatment and rehabilitation of dependent persons, crop replacement/ agriculture development, research and drug law enforcement. The projects financed by UNFDAC are executed by the Governments concerned or through other organizations of the United Nations System.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2291a.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1984, 39 countries pledged and/or contributed $12,522,920, of which the United States pledged $2,980,000 or 23.80% from fiscal year 1984 funds. From 1971 through 1984, 83 countries pledged $78.6 million to the Fund, of which the United States pledged $38.3 million or 48.73%.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Calendar Year 1984

Members (39)	%[1]	*Amount*
Australia	1.59	$ 199,234
Austria	.65	81,967
Barbados		250
Belgium	.14	17,371
Brazil	.04	5,000
Cameroon	.02	2,336
Canada	1.93	241,723
Chile	.04	5,000
Denmark	.21	26,455
Egypt	.01	1,000
France	1.51	188,679
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11.27	1,411,539
Greece	.02	2,000
Hong Kong	.10	12,791
Iceland	.02	2,000
India	.06	7,000
Indonesia	.02	2,000
Ireland	.04	5,000
Israel	.04	4,764
Italy	39.85	[2]4,990,679
Jamaica		344
Japan	3.19	400,000
Kenya	.03	4,089
Madagascar	.02	2,000
Malta		215
Mexico	.01	706
New Zealand	.19	23,632
Norway	6.93	867,694
Pakistan	.01	750
Panama	.02	2,470
Philippines	.03	3,300
Saudi Arabia	.40	50,000
Sweden	4.39	550,050
Switzerland	.28	34,523
Turkey	.08	10,000
United Kingdom	3.07	383,839
United States	23.80	2,980,000
Venezuela	.02	2,000
Zaire		500
Total	100.00	$12,522,900

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] At the 1983 pledging conference Italy made a special purpose pledge of $40,880,503 (at current exchange rate) to be contributed and used over a 5-year period for development related drug control activities. The above amount includes a portion of that pledge.

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

220 East 42d Street
New York, New York 10017

Executive Head. Rafael M. Salas (Filipino), Executive Director, term of office expires December 31, 1987.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Trust Fund for Population Activities was established by the Secretary General in July 1967 in response to General Assembly Resolution 2211 (XXI) of December 17, 1966. In 1969, the Secretary General decided to entrust the administration of the Fund to the Administrator of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP). At the same time the Trust Fund was renamed the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Its scope of activities was expanded to include not only the population programs of the United Nations itself, but those of the specialized agencies and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) as well. On December 18, 1972, General Assembly Resolution 3019 (XXVII) placed the UNFPA under the Governing Council of the UNDP in order to provide the Fund with an intergovernmental body responsible for its operations.

Purpose. The aims and purposes of the UNFPA, which was established by ECOSOC Resolution 1763 (LIV) of May 18, 1972, are:

1. To build up, on an international basis, with the assistance of the competent bodies of the U.N. system, the knowledge and the capacity to respond to national, regional, interregional, and global needs in the population and family planning fields; to promote coordination in planning and programing; and to cooperate with all concerned.
2. To promote awareness, both in developed and in developing countries, of the social, economic, and environmental implications of national and international population problems of the human rights aspects of family planning and of possible strategies to deal with them, in accordance with the plans and priorities of each country.
3. To extend systematic and sustained assistance to developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems; such assistance to be afforded in forms and by means requested by the recipient countries and best suited to meet the individual country's needs.
4. To play a leading role in the U.N. system in promoting population programs and to coordinate projects supported by the Fund.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1968.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2219a.

U.S. Contribution. U.S. pledges to the UNFPA have been made on a calendar year basis since 1970, while U.S. contributions pursuant to these pledges have been funded from U.S. fiscal year appropriations. Thus, calendar year pledges have been met from funds made available in one or more fiscal years. In calendar year 1984 the number of donor countries was 95 and the amount of pledges was $132.5 million, of which the United States pledged $38 million, or 28.69% of total receipts for the year. In addition the United States contributed $200,000 to the International Conference on Population fund.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (95)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan		$ 2,000
Albania		1,143
Australia	.80	1,060,650
Austria	.03	36,200
Bangladesh	.01	14,500
Barbados		3,045
Belgium	.24	314,726
Bhutan		1,810
Bolivia		5,000
Botswana		986
Bulgaria	.02	30,457
Burma		6,143
Burundi		4,065
Cameroon		2,379
Canada	6.62	8,769,146
Chile		5,000
China, People's Rep.	.30	400,000
Colombia	.03	40,000
Cyprus		750
Denmark	3.42	4,528,680
Ecuador	.02	20,000
Egypt	.17	228,921
Fiji		2,000

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Contributors (95)	%[1]	*Amount*
Finland	1.15	1,523,571
France	.21	273,292
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9.43	12,496,889
Greece		5,000
Guyana		267
Honduras	.01	10,000
Hungary	.01	11,074
Iceland		2,600
India	.23	300,469
Indonesia	.11	150,000
Italy	1.39	1,842,105
Jamaica		317
Japan	22.31	29,550,000
Jordan	.02	21,973
Kenya		2,984
Korea, Rep. of	.03	41,000
Kuwait	.02	25,000
Laos		500
Lesotho		1,500
Luxembourg		4,344
Madagascar		5,000
Malawi		990
Maldives		871
Mali		872
Malta		436
Mauritius		2,776
Mexico		5,414
Mongolia		499
Morocco		4,000
Nepal		3,750
Netherlands	7.17	9,495,065
New Zealand	.18	232,470
Norway	8.23	10,903,819
Oman	.01	10,000
Pacific, Trust Territories		1,000
Pakistan	.25	325,000
Panama		1,000
Papua New Guinea		1,075
Paraguay	.01	15,000
Peru	.02	25,000
Philippines	.06	83,459
Poland	.01	9,276
Portugal	.02	20,000
Romania		4,208
Rwanda		1,000
Sao Tome and Principe		469
Saudi Arabia	.02	30,000
Senegal	.01	7,000
Seychelles		500
Sierra Leone		1,000
Somalia		874
Spain	.07	88,000
Sri Lanka	.01	7,500
Sudan	.02	25,000
Sweden	4.33	5,733,847
Switzerland	1.26	1,666,667
Syria		5,532
Thailand	.04	48,400
Tunisia	.01	17,838
Turkey		5,000
Uganda		1,073
Upper Volta		1,064
United Kingdom	2.93	3,879,885
United States	28.69	[2]38,000,000
Uruguay		6,500
Vietnam		1,000
Yemen (Aden)		2,000
Yemen (Sanaa)		2,850
Yugoslavia		3,000
Zaire		1,000
Zambia		4,190
Zimbabwe	.02	25,668
Total	100.00	$132,458,323

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] In addition the United States contributed $200,000 to the International Conference on Population fund.

United Nations Institute for Namibia

Lusaka, Zambia

Executive Head. Dr. Hage Gotfreid Geingob (Namibian), Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Institute was created in accordance with operative paragraph five of General Assembly Resolution 3296 (XXIX). Further General Assembly action was taken in operative paragraphs 6, 7, and 10 of General Assembly Resolution 3400 (XXX). The status of the Institute was described as of September 23, 1975, in Document A/10229, paragraphs 23 through 30, in which the first meeting of the Senate of the Institute in July 1975 was reported. The Institute began operations in September 1976.

During 1984, the Institute continued its professional development. The expanded training program includes short-term courses for the upgrading of teachers, the training of secretaries, and special preparatory courses in the English language and mathematics, in view of the urgent need to train Namibians in those areas. The Institute has also undertaken applied research on a number of topics relating to social and economic problems confronting Namibia.

Purpose. The Institute conducts a 3-year course in basic administrative skills, and shorter clerical/secretarial courses. The third year provides inservice training in various African countries. All students are Namibians who are being trained to function as middle-level civil servants when the territory achieves independence.

Structure. Policy for the Institute is set by a 15-member Senate. The members include the U.N. Commissioner for Namibia and two members appointed by the U.N. Secretary General. Other members are appointed by the Government of Zambia, the Organization of African Unity, and the South West Africa People's Organization. The Senate appoints the Institute's senior personnel, approves its curriculum and work program, and prepares and approves a detailed budget. The Institute is administered by the Director and a group of committees concerned with various aspects of its organization.

Initial U.S. Contribution. 1976.

U.S. Contribution. In fiscal year 1984 the United States pledged $500,000, or 18.31%, to the Institute for Namibia. However, due to legal limitations the U.S. contribution amounted to $490,000, or 17.94%, paid from appropriations made to the Agency for International Development (AID).

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (20)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.02	$ 500
Canada	5.91	161,290
Cyprus	.01	175
Denmark	15.47	422,527
Egypt	.06	1,704
Finland	6.49	177,148
France	3.64	99,383
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2.75	75,000
Greece	.20	5,500
Iceland	.07	2,000
India	.23	6,267
Japan	7.69	210,000
Korea, Rep. of	.18	5,000
Netherlands	3.72	101,695
Nigeria	.11	3,000
Norway	11.60	316,667
Philippines	.02	500
Sweden	23.49	641,329
Thailand	.04	1,000
United States	18.31	500,000
Total	100.00	$2,730,685

United Nations Volunteers

Executive Head. Hikmat Nabulsi (Syrian). Executive Coordinator, is responsible to the Administrator of UNDP. Term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Volunteers was established by passage of a resolution, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on December 7, 1970. The Administrator of UNDP is also Administrator of U.N. Volunteers. It went into operation on January 1, 1971 in New York, New York. On June 1, 1972, its headquarters was moved to Geneva, Switzerland.

Purpose. The U.N. Volunteer Program is the multilateralization of an American initiative of the 1960's, the establishment of the

American Peace Corps. It provides U.N. financed technical assistance projects with a dynamic human resource and provides youth with an opportunity to serve in U.N. development programs. By the end of December 1983, the total number of serving Volunteers in the field was 872, of whom 39 were Americans.

Structure. The U.N. Volunteers is a part of the U.N. Development Program and is therefore a responsibility of the Governing Council of UNDP which controls its budget.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Contributions. 22 U.S.C. 2501a(b)(2).

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged $200,000 as a contribution to the Voluntary Fund out of fiscal year 1971 appropriations to the Peace Corps. Part of this sum was paid during 1971 and part during 1972. No new funds were pledged during fiscal year 1972. An additional $200,000 was pledged by the United States from fiscal year 1973 appropriations to the Peace Corps. Payments of this money were made during the years 1973, 1974, and 1976. No new pledges were made during fiscal year 1975. In fiscal years 1976, 1977, and 1978, $200,000 was pledged and paid in each year, and in 1979, $300,000 was pledged and paid. The U.S. contribution in 1980 was $404,240 which included $104,240 toward the cost of U.N. Volunteer workers serving refugees. The United States contributed $350,000 for 1981, $200,000 for 1982 and $150,000 for 1983. In 1984, the United States paid $150,000, or 14.78% of the total pledged. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS
Pledges
Fiscal Year 1984

Contributors (22)	%	*Amount*
Austria	.91	$ 9,211
Bangladesh	.11	1,100
Belgium	17.93	181,878
Bhutan	.08	820
Botswana	.04	367
Brazil	.99	10,000
China, People's Rep.	1.97	20,000
Denmark	5.03	51,020
India	.49	5,000
Italy	12.09	122,699
Korea, Rep. of	.99	10,000
Lesotho	.10	1,000
Morocco	.49	5,000
Netherlands	16.26	165,017
Norway	13.14	133,333
Philippines	.10	1,000
Sri Lanka	.30	3,000
Sudan	.10	1,000
Switzerland	13.56	137,614
Thailand	.15	1,500
Tunisia	.40	4,043
United States	14.78	150,000
Total	100.00	$1,014,602

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations, N.Y.

Executive Director. James P. Grant (American), term expires December 1989.

Origin and Development. The U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund was established by Resolution 57 (I) of the U.N. General Assembly in December 1946, to provide emergency food, clothing, health care, and shelter care for child victims of World War II. Initially the Fund's resources were devoted mainly to the relief of children in Europe, China, and the Palestine area. In December 1950, the General Assembly, by Resolution 417 (V), extended UNICEF for 3 more years and directed a shift of emphasis to programs of long-term benefit to children in underdeveloped countries. In recognition of this shift in emphasis, the name of the organization was changed by General Assembly Resolution 802 (VIII) of October 1953 to U.N. Children's Fund, and its program was extended for an indefinite period.

Purpose. UNICEF cooperates closely with developing nations in their efforts to (a) protect children as a vulnerable group and (b) enable children to develop their full mental and physical potential. This cooperation takes place in the context of national development programs and entails a maximum of self-help and popular participation. Most UNICEF projects are implemented at the village level in cooperation with other bilateral and multilateral donors, including private voluntary organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations. UNICEF assistance to governments includes six main categories: maternal and child health services; water supply and sanitation; child nutrition; social welfare services; education; and emergency aid.

Structure. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board which meets annually to establish policy, approve UNICEF's work program, allocate aid to UNICEF projects, and approve the administrative budget. On April 30, 1982, the U.N. General Assembly approved expanding the UNICEF Executive Board from 30 to 41 members. As of August 1984, the Board consisted of the following members:

Term Expires 7/31/85

Algeria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
France
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Madagascar
Mexico
Nepal
Netherlands
Panama
Somalia
Swaziland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta

Term Expires 7/31/86

Australia
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Cuba
Finland
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Lesotho
Thailand
Yugoslavia

Term Expires 7/31/87

Belgium
Benin
Bhutan
Denmark
India
Indonesia
Niger
Romania
Switzerland
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1947.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 68 Stat. 844 (1954), as amended 22 U.S.C., 2221.

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged $52,300,000 or 28.36% of total pledges by governments and intergovernmental organizations to the 1984 calendar year program of UNICEF. However, due to legal limitations, the United States will contribute an estimated amount of approximately $52,253,250, which will be paid from the 1984 AID appropriation.

UNICEF also receives earmarked funds from governments for noted projects and special emergency relief efforts as well as a considerable amount from private contributions and the sale of greeting cards (about 20% of all funds). Such funds are not included in the following table.

UNICEF
Pledges
Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (123)	*%[1]*	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.02	$ 30,000
AGFund[2]	2.12	3,926,316
Algeria	.08	142,000
Australia	1.10	2,026,800
Austria	.38	702,291
Bahrain	.01	15,000
Bangladesh		7,229
Barbados		5,000
Belgium	.33	606,557
Benin		9,031
Bhutan		3,630
Botswana	.01	9,738
Brazil	.05	100,000
Brunei	.54	1,000,000
Bulgaria	.03	60,914
Burma	.11	204,526
Burundi		1,626
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.04	70,225
Cameroon	.04	68,493
Canada	6.65	12,309,367
Chile	.03	50,000
China, People's Rep.	.19	350,000
Colombia	.21	394,306
Congo	.01	12,766
Costa Rica	.02	34,395
Cuba	.06	117,041
Czechoslovakia	.04	82,576
Denmark	2.73	5,044,940
Djibouti		2,000
Dominica		1,000
Dominican Rep.		2,000
Ecuador	.01	25,407
Egypt	.04	82,202
Ethiopia	.03	49,275
Fiji		1,900
Finland	3.20	5,919,566
France	2.20	4,074,074
German Dem. Rep.	.06	107,692
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2.88	5,327,869
Ghana	.01	9,600
Greece	.07	135,000
Guatemala	.02	40,874
Guinea		1,000
Guyana		4,480
Hong Kong	.01	14,450
Hungary	.01	21,041
Iceland		8,426
India	.90	1,671,362
Indonesia	.16	300,000
Iraq	.05	96,774
Ireland	.24	446,251
Israel	.03	50,000
Italy	7.53	13,934,149
Jamaica		4,250
Japan	6.71	12,428,087
Jordan	.01	26,490
Kenya	.01	17,687
Korea, Rep. of	.08	147,000

UNICEF
Pledges—Continued
Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Contributors (123)	*%[1]*	*Amount*
Kuwait	.11	200,000
Laos		5,000
Lebanon	.03	50,000
Lesotho		2,500
Liechtenstein		2,000
Luxembourg	.02	32,312
Madagascar		5,663
Malawi		3,282
Malaysia	.06	105,980
Maldives		3,000
Malta		4,579
Mauritius		3,330
Mexico	.19	355,499
Monaco		3,304
Mongolia		3,529
Morocco	.05	100,000
Nepal	.01	15,815
Netherlands	3.67	6,797,386
New Zealand	.25	460,526
Nicaragua	.01	12,909
Nigeria	.16	289,043
Norway	8.35	15,457,383
Oman	.03	50,000
Pakistan	.03	52,456
Panama	.01	22,000
Peru	.06	120,000
Philippines	.24	450,769
Poland	.03	56,934
Portugal	.01	15,000
Romania	.01	12,852
Rwanda		4,000
Samoa		1,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		750
Saudi Arabia	.54	1,000,000
Senegal		6,000
Sierra Leone	.02	37,912
Spain	.24	440,000
Sri Lanka	.01	10,066
Sudan	.02	35,000
Swaziland		3,672
Sweden	10.87	20,121,161
Switzerland	2.13	3,947,189
Tanzania	.01	16,748
Thailand	.15	279,569
Togo		1,075
Tonga		5,900
Trinidad and Tobago	.01	10,417
Tunisia	.06	105,525
Turkey	.05	93,346
Uganda		1,770
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.08	140,449
U.S.S.R.	.41	758,427
United Kingdom	4.33	8,020,074
United States	28.36	[3]52,500,000
Upper Volta		6,383
Vatican City		1,000
Venezuela	.11	199,651

Contributors (123)	%[1]	*Amount*
Vietnam		6,000
Virgin Islands, U.S.		150
Yemen (Aden)		7,040
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	22,174
Yugoslavia	.13	247,264
Zaire		2,000
Zambia	.01	11,735
Zimbabwe	.01	22,936
Total	100.00	$185,094,107

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than 0.01%.

[2] Arab Gulf Fund for UN Development, comprising Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates,Qatar, Oman, Bahrain and Iraq.

[3] The United States will pay slightly less than its pledged amount due to legal restrictions.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Executive Head. Bradford Morse (American), Administrator, term expires December 31, 1987.

Origin and Development.

—United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA). Article 55 of the U.N. Charter provides that "the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

The work done prior to 1949 by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in providing technical assistance with funds from their regular budgets became the basis for the establishment of an Expanded Program of Technical Assistance by General Assembly Resolution 304(IV) on November 16, 1949.

—United Nations Special Fund (SF). At the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations in 1957, the United States proposed an enlargement of the technical assistance activities of U.N. agencies through establishment of a Special Projects Fund.

The General Assembly in 1958 adopted Resolution 1240(XIII) establishing the Special Fund. The fund began operations in January 1959.

—United Nations Development Program (UNDP). General Assembly Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965, authorized consolidation of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund into the United Nations Development Program, effective January 1, 1966.

The program is financed by voluntary contributions to a special account maintained by the Secretary General of the United Nations. The UNDP uses the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the regional development banks to execute most UNDP projects. A small percentage of projects are executed by recipient governments and by UNDP itself.

Purpose. The purpose of the UNDP is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to technical, economic, and social development of the developing countries.

Through thousands of small-scale projects, the UNDP provides governments technical assistance in formulating their development plans and in building up responsible governmental administrative machinery in the fields of agricultural and industrial production, health, education, power, transport, communications, etc.

Through hundreds of larger scale projects, the UNDP provides governments a bridge between its advisory and training projects and the development capital available from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other sources. These projects take the forms of surveys of resources, research to locate investment opportunities, and training programs to develop competent personnel to carry on development work.

In 1971, the UNDP introduced a system of country programing designed to coordinate UNDP assistance with the recipient countries' own development plans and with other external development aid. Country programs are drawn up by recipient governments in cooperation with local U.N. representatives under the leadership of the UNDP resident representatives and are based on 5-year resource estimates approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

Structure. The Governing Council is the policymaking body of the UNDP. It meets normally once a year and is composed of 48 governmental representatives elected by ECOSOC. Members of the UNDP Governing Council for 1984 were:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Bhutan
Brazil
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
China, Peoples Rep.
Denmark
Ecuador
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Hungary
India
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Lesotho
Mali
Mauritania
Mexico
Nepal
Netherlands
Norway
Philippines
Poland
Spain
Switzerland
Togo
Tanzania
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zambia

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged $160,000,000, or 23.02% of total pledges, to the 1984 calendar year program of UNDP. However, due to legal limitations, the United States has thus far contributed $155,000,000. This amount was paid from the fiscal year 1984 AID appropriations.

UNDP

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Members (120)	*%*[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan		$ 33,000
Albania		5,714
Algeria	.12	834,000
Austria	1.02	7,060,526
Bahrain	.01	56,000
Bangladesh	.03	200,000
Barbados		29,390
Belgium	1.57	10,909,091
Bhutan		5,000
Bolivia	.01	60,000
Botswana		22,345
Brazil	.36	2,503,394
Bulgaria	.10	670,050
Burma	.02	111,111
Burundi		3,439
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.03	177,632
Cameroon	.03	229,423
Canada	7.48	51,999,738
Cape Verde		5,000
Cayman Islands		5,000
Central African Rep.		13,055
Chile	.14	970,000
China, People's Rep.	.25	1,750,000
Colombia	.19	1,332,000
Congo		12,107
Cuba	.11	783,368
Czechoslovakia	.08	569,315
Denmark	5.98	41,586,948
Djibouti		2,000
Dominica	.01	37,037
Dominican Rep.	.02	120,000
Ecuador	.07	462,465
Egypt	.10	691,979
Ethiopia	.02	146,341
Fiji	.01	43,137

UNDP

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Contributors (120)	%[1]	*Amount*
Finland	1.23	8,562,245
France	3.88	26,979,552
German Dem. Rep.	.05	370,370
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6.18	42,962,963
Greece	.15	1,037,400
Guatemala	.03	189,000
Guinea		31,937
Guyana	.02	160,000
Haiti		20,000
Honduras	.01	37,500
Hong Kong		25,000
Hungary	.10	662,582
Iceland	.02	171,000
India	1.07	7,455,268
Indonesia	.40	2,800,000
Israel	.01	70,000
Italy	3.79	26,380,368
Jamaica	.01	58,013
Jordan	.04	280,000
Kenya	.01	88,235
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.03	182,648
Korea. Rep. of	.13	893,000
Laos		19,600
Lebanon	.05	360,000
Lesotho	.01	45,000
Luxembourg	.01	67,909
Madagascar	.03	205,248
Malawi		29,688
Malaysia	.06	385,000
Maldives		1,800
Malta	.01	65,955
Mexico	.14	992,471
Monaco		3,394
Mongolia	.03	173,900
Montserrat		11,111
Morocco	.03	212,199
Nepal	.01	57,500
Netherlands	6.84	47,524,752
New Zealand	.14	960,265
Norway	6.91	48,009,677
Oman	.01	75,000
Pakistan	.26	1,815,454
Panama	.05	356,000
Papua New Guinea		23,529
Peru	.06	429,647
Philippines	.10	700,000
Poland	.08	583,537
Romania	.08	567,607
Rwanda		15,000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		16,765
Saudi Arabia	.50	3,500,000
Senegal	.01	100,000
Seychelles		1,000
Sierra Leone	.01	40,000
Somalia		2,589
Spain	.37	2,568,472
Sri Lanka	.12	857,736
Sudan	.03	200,000
Swaziland		25,210
Sweden	6.47	45,000,000
Switzerland	2.64	18,348,624
Tanzania	.01	82,169
Thailand	.14	1,001,030
Togo		2,663
Tokelau		2,500
Tonga		10,000
Trinidad and Tobago	.02	166,667
Tunisia	.04	267,826
Turkey	.17	1,150,765
Turks and Caicos Islands		2,000
Uganda		9,174
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.06	444,079
U.S.S.R.	.28	1,958,225
United Kingdom	3.99	27,737,226
United States	23.02	[2]160,000,000
Upper Volta		2,421
Vatican City		2,000
Vietnam		12,000
Virgin Islands, British		7,500
Yemen (Aden)		13,110
Yemen (Sanaa)		10,600
Yugoslavia	.17	1,147,805
Zambia	.03	190,299
Zimbabwe	.01	83,333
Intercountry Programs		
Estimated Pledges	12.03	83,652,599
Total	100.00	$695,164,316

UNDP
Pledges—Continued
Calendar Year 1984—Continued

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] The United States has paid only $155,000,000, thusfar due to legal limitations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Poul Hartling (Danish), High Commissioner for Refugees, term expires December 31, 1985.

Origin and Development. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), established in 1951 pursuant to

General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950, was charged with providing international protection for refugees as defined in the statute of the Office and with facilitating their voluntary repatriation or assimilation within new national communities. Refugees within the UNHCR mandate are defined as persons who are outside of their country of nationality or habitual residence and are unwilling to return to such country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a political opinion or social group.

Since 1957, the General Assembly has passed a series of resolutions authorizing the High Commissioner to use his good offices on behalf of refugees outside the UNHCR mandate. In 1959, the U.N. Refugee Fund (UNREF) was superseded by the current global UNHCR Program, which is funded by voluntary contributions, and which consistently has assisted both mandate and nonmandate refugees.

Purpose. The general objectives of the UNHCR are to provide legal potection for refugees, to find permanent solutions to refugee problems, and to provide interim care and maintenance where necessary.

During 1984, the refugee problems in Africa continued to be of concern, particularly in Somalia and Sudan where major international relief efforts coordinated by the UNHCR are underway. UNHCR expenditures in Africa totaled $158 million: $130 million under General Programs and $28 million under Special Programs.

By the end of 1984, there were about 179,002 Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia. The refugee population in camps in Thailand was estimated to number about 124,649, with another 54,353 in other areas of Asia. UNHCR expenditures for refugees in Asia in 1984 were $70 million under the General Program and $11.8 million under Special Programs.

At the end of 1984, there were 2.5 million Afghan refugees registered by the government of Pakistan. The UNHCR, as the lead agency in this major international relief program, continued to support the Government of Pakistan's efforts to provide food, shelter, medical, and other requirements for the Afghan refugees. The UNHCR program in 1984 was approximately $75 million.

The Latin American refugee program continued to increase during 1984, specifically in Central America. UNHCR's overall expenditures in Latin America totaled $47.5 million.

UNHCR assistance in Europe during 1984 totaled $14 million.

Structure. The Executive Committee of UNHCR consists of the following 39 member governments:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Sudan
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Vatican City
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1955.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Public Law 87–510, 1962. 22 U.S.C. 2601.

U.S. Contributions. In calendar year 1984 the United States contributed $94,271,299 to the UNHCR General Programs. This represented 42.35% of the total of $222,594,350 contributed. In addition, the United States contributed $16,656,000 to Special Programs, or 17.19% of the total $96,886,332 contributed. Thus, the total amount of $110,927,299 was contributed to the UNHCR 1984 program from fiscal year 1984 funds.

The U.S. contributions to UNHCR programs in 1984 were as follows:

General Programs	
Unearmarked Contributions	$ 825,000
Africa Programs	40,848,000
Indochina Programs	18,596,260
Latin American Programs	11,000,000
Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	23,002,039
Subtotal	$94,271,299
Special Programs	
Orderly Departure Program	$ 400,000
Anti-Piracy Program	3,880,000
African Programs	4,876,000
Cyprus	7,500,000
Subtotal	$16,656,000
Total U.S. Contributions	$110,927,299

UNHCR

Contributions—General Programs

Calendar Year 1984

Members (81)	%[1]	*Amount*
Algeria	.02	$ 50,000
Australia	2.73	6,067,065
Austria	.05	108,907
Bahamas		3,500
Bahrain	.02	41,257
Bangladesh		1,000

UNHCR

Contributions—General Programs—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (81)	%[1]	*Amount*
Barbados		1,000
Belgium	.19	422,244
Botswana		1,739
Brazil	.01	15,000
Burma		10,000
Cameroon		7,143
Canada	6.00	13,356,900
Chile	.01	20,000
China, People's Rep.	.31	700,000
Colombia	.01	18,000
Costa Rica		732
Cyprus		6,613
Denmark	2.90	6,448,852
Djibouti		2,000
Egypt		7,302
Finland	.75	1,663,162
France	.67	1,483,010
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.38	9,747,661
Greece	.04	82,543
Iceland	.01	30,200
India		9,390
Indonesia		4,000
Ireland	.15	329,354
Israel	.01	20,000
Italy	.95	2,105,263
Jamaica		550
Japan	18.38	40,912,947
Jordan		3,000
Kampuchea		500
Korea, Rep.	.01	30,000
Kuwait	.02	40,000
Laos		6,000
Lebanon		10,000
Liechtenstein	.01	20,972
Luxembourg	.02	49,713
Madagascar		879
Malawi		3,969
Malaysia	.01	30,000
Mexico	.02	55,037
Monaco		1,047
Morocco		10,000
Netherlands	2.81	6,264,507
New Zealand	.08	186,490
Norway	3.98	8,853,513
Oman	.03	56,000
Pakistan		3,751
Panama		500
Philippines		6,000
Portugal	.04	100,000
Rwanda		4,826
San Marino		3,000
Saudi Arabia		10,000
Senegal		3,000
Singapore		5,000
Spain	.08	176,000
Sri Lanka		2,009

UNHCR

Contributions— General Programs—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (81)	%[1]	*Amount*
Sudan		3,906
Swaziland		1,742
Sweden	2.91	6,469,419
Switzerland	1.60	3,554,145
Syria	.01	12,000
Tanzania		3,200
Thailand	.01	20,000
Togo		1,190
Tunisia		4,459
Turkey	.01	22,322
United Kingdom	6.94	15,453,533
United States	42.35	94,271,299
Vatican City		2,500
Venezuela	.01	20,000
Vietnam		834
Yugoslavia	.01	30,000
Zaire		1,500
Zambia		2,516
Zimbabwe	.01	21,739
Total Governments	98.61	$219,509,351
Intergovernmental Organizations (including EC)	1.39	3,084,999
Total Contributions	100.00	[2]$222,594,350

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] Does not include $2.2 million in contributions received from non-governmental sources.

UNHCR

Contributions—Special Programs

Calendar Year 1984

Members (22)	% 1	*Amount*
Australia	3.19	$ 3,087,556
Bahamas		1,000
Belgium	.04	36,697
Brazil	.01	10,000
Canada	2.81	2,727,048
Denmark	3.60	3,486,452
Finland	.58	565,968
France	.91	885,112
Germany, Fed. Rep.	21.66	20,988,516
Italy	.05	50,000
Japan	3.02	2,929,733
Kuwait	.54	526,316
Netherlands	1.77	1,716,397
New Zealand	.25	243,902
Norway	4.78	4,632,100
Oman	.68	660,000
Saudi Arabia	4.35	4,210,526
Sweden	4.98	4,827,511
Switzerland	2.35	2,277,218
United Kingdom	3.17	3,074,059
United States	17.19	16,656,000
Zimbabwe	.02	15,401
Total Governments	75.97	$73,607,512
Intergovernmental Organizations (including EC)	24.03	23,278,820
Total Contributions	100.00	[2]$96,886,332

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] Does not include $1.9 million in contributions received from non-governmental sources.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

801 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York

Executive Head. Dr. Michel Doo Kingue (Cameroonian), Executive Director, term of office expires December 31, 1985.

Origin and Development. In December 1963 the U.N. General Assembly authorized the Secretary General to establish the U.N. Institute for Training and Research as an autonomous institution within the U.N. framework. The Institute came into being in March 1965 with the convening of the Board of Trustees and appointment of the first Executive Director. The Institute's Statute was promulgated by the Secretary General in 1965 and amended in 1967 and 1972 (U.N. Document A/6875, Annex III).

Purpose. UNITAR has three main programs: (1) training courses and seminars developed for diplomats accredited to the UN, and for Secretariat personnel; (2) a research department attuned to the current needs and interests of the international community; and (3) "Project for the Future" which conducts studies of long-term global problems and policy choices for the United Nations.

Structure. The Board of Trustees is composed of up to 24 members appointed by the Secretary General on a broad geographic basis and 4 *ex officio* members: the Secretary General, the Presidents of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, and the Executive Director of UNITAR. Serving in uninstructed personal capacities, the Board members formulate the principles and policies governing the Institute, approve the work program, and adopt the budget submitted by the Executive Director. The latter is appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the Board.

Initial U.S. Contribution. 1966.

Current Authority for U.S. Contribution. 22 U.S.C. 2221(a).

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged and contributed $422,000 from fiscal year 1984 funds to the Institute's General Fund for calendar year 1984 or 20.96% of total pledges. Total contributions from governments from UNITAR's inception through 1984 amounted to $28,209,047, of which the United States provided $7,966,000, or 28.24%. UNITAR also receives funds from governments and private foundations for specified uses. Such funds are not included in the following table, which relates only to the General Fund.

UNITAR

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (50)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.05	$ 1,000
Algeria	.47	9,485
Austria	1.32	26,500
Bahamas	.02	500
Barbados	.01	250
Belgium	3.48	70,000
Botswana	.02	500
Burundi	.11	2,233
Cameroon	.47	9,500
Canada	6.91	139,219
Chile	.15	3,000
China, People's Rep.	.99	20,000
Congo	.50	10,000
Denmark	2.10	42,290
Egypt	.25	5,000
Finland	1.75	35,168
France	1.84	37,037
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9.55	192,308
Greece	.25	5,000
India	1.24	25,000
Indonesia	.20	4,000
Ireland	.62	12,518
Israel	.15	3,000
Italy	3.12	62,893
Japan	4.97	100,000
Kenya	.06	1,185
Kuwait	.99	20,000
Libya	4.97	100,000
Luxembourg	.09	1,878
Malawi	.06	1,123
Netherlands	2.48	50,000
New Zealand	.23	4,649
Norway	6.30	126,815
Oman	.50	10,000
Pakistan	.50	10,000
Philippines	.50	10,000
Qatar	.50	10,000
Saudi Arabia	3.62	72,800
Spain	4.97	100,000
Sweden	4.78	96,154
Switzerland	3.78	76,056
Tanzania	.24	4,930
Trinidad and Tobago	.21	4,146
Tunisia	.11	2,174
U.S.S.R.	1.99	40,000
United States	20.96	422,000
Venezuela	1.24	25,000
Yemen (Aden)	.06	1,265
Zaire	.05	1,000
Zambia	.30	5,970
Total	100.00	$2,013,546

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Vienna International Center
P.O. Box 700-A, Vienna, Austria

Executive Head. Olof Rydbeck (Swedish), Commissioner General. Term of office expires June 30, 1985.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established on December 8, 1949 by General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) to serve the needs of the Palestine refugees displaced by the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.N. General Assembly has periodically extended UNRWA's mandate, most recently until June 30, 1987, by Resolution A/RES38/83A of December 15, 1983.

Purpose. UNRWA provides education, health care, and relief services to Palestine refugees. It has its own school systems, clinics, and health centers and its own system to procure and distribute rations to hardship cases.

Structure. The Commissioner General directs UNRWA operations. He is advised by a 10-nation commission on which the United States, other major contributors, and the Arab host countries are represented. The broad outlines of the Agency's program are recommended to the General Assembly by the Commissioner General after consulting with the Advisory Commission. The General Assembly reviews these recommendations and requests voluntary contributions from governments, inter-governmental organizations, and private groups in support of the program.

The Agency's main headquarters is located in Vienna, Austria, and is responsible for the supervision, planning, and budgeting for the entire operation. A smaller office located in Amman, Jordan, directs the education, health, and relief staff. Agency Field Offices are located in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip—the areas in which the refugees serviced are located.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2222(a)(1).

U.S. Contribution. The United States contributed $67 million to the regular program in 1984 from fiscal year 1984 funds, which represented 44.73% of the total government and intergovernmental pledges.

UNRWA
Pledges—Regular Program
Calendar Year 1984

Members (67)	%[1]	*Amount*
Australia	1.47	$ 2,201,000
Austria	.09	132,000
Bahamas		500
Bahrain	.01	15,000
Bangladesh		5,000
Barbados		1,000
Belgium	.19	283,172
Brazil	.01	10,000
Burma		1,000
Canada	4.36	6,535,797
Chile		5,000
China, People's Rep.	.03	50,000
Cyprus		1,822
Denmark	.37	547,886
Egypt		7,299
Finland	.35	529,770
France	.78	1,167,996
Gaza Authorities	.07	101,872
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2.31	3,453,007
Greece	.04	55,000
Iceland	.01	9,500
India	.01	15,283

UNRWA

Pledges—Regular Program—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (67)	*%*[1]	*Amount*
Indonesia	.01	8,000
Ireland	.20	295,865
Israel	.18	276,051
Italy	.88	1,311,475
Japan	5.67	8,500,000
Jordan	.64	953,735
Korea, Rep.		5,000
Kuwait	.73	1,100,000
Lebanon	.02	36,046
Libya	.62	926,581
Luxembourg		6,318
Malaysia		5,000
Maldives		1,000
Malta		872
Mauritius		1,250
Mexico		3,000
Monaco		815
Morocco	.03	38,000
Netherlands	.96	1,437,265
New Zealand	.05	75,882
Norway	5.12	7,671,780
Oman	.03	50,000
Pakistan	.01	20,927
Panama		500
Philippines		2,967
Portugal	.01	15,000
Saudi Arabia	2.14	3,200,000
Senegal		5,000
Seychelles		500
Spain	.67	1,000,000
Sri Lanka		2,000
Sweden	4.99	7,475,013
Switzerland	2.60	3,892,616
Syria	.10	145,211
Thailand	.01	15,640
Togo		624
Trinidad and Tobago		4,975
Tunisia	.01	12,820
Turkey	.01	19,123
United Arab Emirates	.53	800,000
United Kingdom	4.84	7,255,500
United States	44.73	67,000,000
Vatican City	.01	14,500
Yugoslavia	.03	50,000
Zimbabwe	.00	5,134
Total Governments	85.97	$128,770,889
Inter-governmental Organizations		
European Economic Community	13.36	20,011,171
OPEC	.67	1,000,000
Total Intergovernmental Contributions	14.03	21,011,171
Total Contributions	100.00	[2]$149,782,060

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] The total does not include $10.2 million contributed to UNRWA by several UN organizations to which the United States also contributes, or $2.7 million from other sources. In addition, pledges to UNRWA Special Programs for June-Dec. 1984 totaled $5.4 million from other governments, to which the U.S. did not contribute.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Executive Head. Orlando Olcese (Peruvian), Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary reports to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. By Resolution 2186 (XXI) of December 13, 1966, the General Assembly established the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly. In Resolution 2321 (XXII) of December 15, 1967, the General Assembly invited the Secretary General to ask the Administrator and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program to assume, on a provisional basis for the year 1968, the respective functions of the managing director and of the executive board of the Fund. This arrangement was adopted and has continued unchanged.

Purpose. UNCDF assistance to developing countries consists of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates. Assistance is directed toward achieving accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of the poorest developing countries and is oriented toward the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development and using light capital technologies, as a basis for economic and social progress.

Structure. The UNDP Governing Council is the policymaking body of the Fund. It normally meets annually and is composed of 48 governmental representatives elected by the ECOSOC. There is a small secretariat to administer the Fund's operations located within the UNDP, which also assumes the small costs of administrative support. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions. Fund-supported projects are executed by the United Nations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and recipient country governmental and quasi-governmental institutions.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The United States, as a member of the UNDP Governing Council, has helped to supervise the Fund's operations since 1968.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 USC 2221 (a).

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution to the 1984 calendar year program of the UNCDF was $2 million and represented 10.29% of total government contributions. This amount was paid from the fiscal year 1984 AID appropriation.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Members (42)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 2,000
Algeria	.19	37,000
Austria	.07	13,953
Bangladesh	.02	3,750
Bhutan	.01	1,650
Botswana	.02	3,759
Cameroon	.01	976
China, People's Rep.	.75	144,928
Cuba	.12	23,068
Cyprus	.01	1,000
Denmark	10.26	1,994,048
Finland	4.93	958,333
Greece	.05	10,000
Guatemala	.01	1,000
Italy	9.48	1,842,105
Jamaica	.02	3,000
Laos	.01	1,500
Lesotho	.01	1,500
Malawi	.03	6,107
Maldives		600
Mauritius	.01	1,044
Morocco	.03	5,308
Nepal	.01	1,250
Netherlands	19.01	3,693,331
Norway	14.42	2,803,003
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	1,876
Senegal	.08	15,410
Sierra Leone	.01	1,000
Somalia		874
Sweden	19.67	3,822,565
Switzerland	9.08	1,764,583
Tanzania	.01	1,135
Tunisia	.01	2,836
Turkey	.79	153,000
United States	10.29	2,000,000
Upper Volta	.01	1,064
Vietnam	.01	1,000
Yemen (Aden)	.01	1,750
Yemen (Sanaa)	.02	3,420
Yugoslavia	.46	88,800
Zambia	.07	14,465
Zimbabwe	.03	5,217
Total	100.00	$19,433,208

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than .01%.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

United Nations Plaza
New York, New York

Executive Head. Anders Fern (Swedish), Permanent Representative to the United Nations, is Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. He assumed the role in March 1983.

Origin and Development. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa was established by the U.N. General Assembly in Resolution 2054B (XX) of December 15, 1965. It is made up of voluntary contributions from donor nations, organizations, and individuals, and is used to assist victims of *apartheid*. The terms of reference for the purposes of grants from the Trust Fund are laid down in General Assembly Resolutions 2397 (XXIII) of December 2, 1968, and 2671 E (XXV) of December 8, 1970.

Purpose. The program was established to provide:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief to such persons and their dependents;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependents;

(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa; and

(e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and to their families.

Five grants totaling $1,925,000 were awarded in 1984.

Structure. The Trust Fund is administered by a 5-member Committee of Trustees, composed of the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan. The Committee of Trustees promotes contributions to the Trust Fund, disburses grants to voluntary organizations and other appropriate bodies concerned with relief and assistance to victims of *apartheid*, and facilitates cooperation in the activities of these organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1969. The United States subsequently ceased its participation in the Trust Fund for a decade, resuming with a pledge in 1979.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221 (a).

U.S. Contribution. In 1984, the United States pledged $343,000, or 16.73% of the total contributions and pledges of $2,049,844, to the U.N. Trust Fund for South Africa. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds appropriated to the Agency for International Development (AID).

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (44)	%	*Amount*
Algeria	.24	$ 5,000
Australia	2.73	55,902
Austria	1.81	37,200
Barbados	.02	500
Brazil	.98	20,000
Bulgaria	.05	1,000
Canada	.98	20,161
China, People's Rep.	1.46	30,000
Cyprus	.01	175
Denmark	11.70	239,831
Egypt	.08	1,704
Finland	4.75	97,431
France	4.82	98,725
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.14	64,328
Greece	.22	4,500
Hungary	.12	2,500
Iceland	.10	2,000
India	.20	4,000
Indonesia	.15	3,000
Iraq	.49	10,000
Ireland	.02	490
Italy	.88	18,056
Jamaica	.10	2,000
Japan	.98	20,000
Kuwait	.20	4,000
Malaysia	.05	1,000
Morocco	.20	4,000
Netherlands	5.79	118,644
New Zealand	.26	5,314
Norway	22.30	457,044
Pakistan	.15	3,000
Peru	.05	1,000
Philippines	.59	12,000
Sweden	15.27	313,000

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Contributors (44)	%	*Amount*
Syria	.10	2,000
Togo	.01	242
Trinidad and Tobago	.06	1,250
Turkey	.27	5,505
United States	16.73	343,000
Venezuela	.05	1,000
Yemen (Aden)	.07	1,500
Yugoslavia	.10	2,000
Zambia	.25	5,040
Zimbabwe	1.50	30,802
Total	100.00	$2,049,844

Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women

Origin and Development. The Voluntary Fund for the United nations Decade for Women was created by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1976 as an extension of the Voluntary Fund for the International Women's Year by General Assembly Resolution 31/133. It was created as the Decade for Women was commencing and the Second Development Decade was at its mid-point. This placed it as the interface of those two important United Nations issues: development and women.

The Fund became operational only in 1978 and began financing country level projects as late as 1980. The Fund's creation recognized that immediate and specialized efforts had to be made to demonstrate how support of women could help accelerate the development process. In this regard the issues of development and that of special attention to women within development processes were seen to have common goals: to create conditions that would improve the quality of life for all. They also have a common direction-equity-involving efforts to ensure, at the minimal level, human survival, and, at the most complex level, a fair distribution of the world's resources. The Fund was seen as the only United Nations development cooperation mechanism whose frame of reference lay specifically and boldly at the interface of development and women. In its project-support operations, it should, therefore, have had as its primary concern development as the overall goal and women as an integral part of it, and taking into account both women's situation and the development situation in any given country.

The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, through Resolution 39/ 125, established the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Program, which will play an innovative and catalytic role in relation to the United Nations overall system of development cooperation. This decision was taken after more than a year of debate within the United Nations community about where the Fund should be located—the two most popular options being New York or Vienna. To assure that proper oversight of the Fund is exercised, the Director will prepare annual substantive and financial progress reports on the use of the Fund to the Administrator for submission to the Fund Consultative Committee. Subsequent reports will be submitted by the Administrator to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women.

Purpose. The purpose of the Voluntary Fund for the U.N. Decade for Women is to provide financial and technical assistance to promote economic growth, productive employment and social equity through stimulating the full participation of women who have too often been considered as marginal to the essential processes of development. In accordance with the Fund's mandate, in allocating its resources, priority has been given to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special consideration to rural and poor urban women. Because of its broad and highly flexible criteria and guidelines, the Fund has supported both practical development activities which have women as their primary target group, and inputs to create or strengthen women's participation in large-scale projects financed by major funding organizations. The Fund has seriously undertaken the task of being flexible and experimental. Through the projects it supports, the Fund has sought ways to bridge the gap between communities and nations, between literate and illiterate, and between person and society. It has tested methods, designs and strategies which have been successful in meeting the needs of women in many societies.

Of the 378 projects which constituted the total portfolio of the Fund, 258, or 68%, were ongoing as of December 1983. Forty-two (42) percent were Employment; 30% Human Development; 17% Planning; 7% Energy and 4% Information. The objectives of these projects were consonant with regional and national strategies for the promotion of development in the developing world in that they dealt with poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, self-reliance, health and nutrition; they promoted employment/self-sufficiency and created import-substitution products; they included agricultural projection, human resource development through education and training and institution building. Some projects played the role of stemming rural to urban migration and others prepared women to be active participants in their countries' policy-making.

Requests for assistance in 1984 totaled 160. Of these, 96 were approved following the recommendations of the Consultative Committee of the Fund for financing or for preparatory stages. Thirty-one requests were funded at more than $20,000 each and the remainder consisted of small-scale projects and programming missions. The greatest number of projects are located in Africa, followed in order of greatest distribution by Latin America and the Carribean, Asia and the Pacific, and Western Asia.

The Fund's ability to continue making a significant contribution to the development process in the future lies in its capacity to help the developing countries to develop half of their human resource potential and consequently to improve the efficiency of the use of other technical, material and financial resources, and to contribute to the resolution of the developmental issues and processes involved in the provision of technical cooperation.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The Fund is an extension of the IWY Fund established in 1974. The United States made a contribution of $100,000 in 1975 for the preparatory work of the World Conference of the IWY.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221; Public Law 95–148, 95th Congress, 10/31/77.

U.S. Contribution. An initial contribution of $3 million was made to the Voluntary Fund for the U.N. Decade for Women in 1978, of which $400,000 was allocated for the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRA). In 1979 the United States made a contribution of $2 million, $1 million in 1980, $1 million in 1981, and $500,000 in 1984. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds, representing 14.90% of total contributions for 1984.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Via Delle Terme Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Dr. Edouard Saouma (Lebanese), Director General, term of office expires December 1987.

Origin and Development. The Food and Agriculture Organization had its origin in the U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, May 18 to June 13, 1943, when representatives of 44 governments agreed that a permanent international body should be established to deal with the varied international problems of food and agriculture. The Constitution was signed at Quebec, Canada, on October 16, 1945, by representatives of 37 governments at the first session of the FAO Conference.

By agreement of the member governments, which were also members of the International Institute of Agriculture, established at Rome, Italy, under the convention of June 7, 1905, the functions and assets of the latter were transferred to FAO. A formal agreement of relationship with the United Nations entered into force on December 14, 1946.

Purpose. The purposes for which the FAO was established are to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, and to better the condition of rural populations. The functions of the Organization, outlined in Article I of the Constitution, are:

1. To collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food, and agriculture;
2. To promote and, where appropriate, recommend national and international action with respect to research, education, conservation, processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products, agricultural credit, and agricultural commodity arrangements;
3. To furnish such technical assistance as governments may request; and
4. To organize, in cooperation with governments concerned, such efforts as may be needed to help them fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture.

Structure. The policymaking body of FAO is the Conference composed of all FAO members. (For listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Conference meets biennially. It approves the broad program and policy of the Organization, adopts the program of work and budget, and elects the Director General.

The Conference elects a Council to act for it between sessions of the Conference, one-third of the members retiring every year. In 1983, the Council was composed of the following states:

Afghanistan
Angola
Argentina
Bangladesh
Barbados
Benin
Brazil
Canada
Cape Verde
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Cuba
Cyprus
Ecuador

Egypt
Ethiopia
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho
Malawi
Malaysia
Mexico
Morocco
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sudan
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, October 16, 1945, 60 Stat. 1886, TIAS 1554.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 33.33% of the total (22 U.S.C. 279–279d). Subsequent legislation placed a 25% limitation on the U.S. contribution, effective January 1, 1974, (P.L. 92–544, October 25, 1972.)

U.S. Contribution. The budget for 1982 and 1983 was adopted by the 21st biennial session of the FAO Conference in November 1981. The 2-year budget totals $400,540,000. The United States is assessed at a rate of 25%, amounting to $50,067,500 for 1983 and, in addition, owed $150,709 for prior year adjustments for a total of $50,218,209. From this adjusted amount, the United States had credits of $4,520,000 for the Tax Equalization fund, thus making its total 1983 calendar year requirement $45,698,209. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (152)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 20,027
Albania	.01	20,027
Algeria	.15	300,405
Angola	.01	20,027
Argentina	.95	1,902,565
Australia	2.24	4,486,048
Austria	.87	1,742,349
Bahamas	.01	20,027
Bahrain	.01	20,027
Bangladesh	.05	100,135
Barbados	.01	20,027
Belgium	1.49	2,984,023
Benin	.01	20,027
Bhutan	.01	20,027
Bolivia	.01	20,027
Botswana	.01	20,027
Brazil	1.55	3,104,185
Bulgaria	.20	400,540
Burma	.01	20,027
Burundi	.01	20,027
Cameroon	.01	20,027
Canada	4.01	8,030,827
Cape Verde	.01	20,027
Central African Rep.	.01	20,027
Chad	.01	20,027
Chile	.09	180,243
China, People's Rep.	1.98	3,965,346
Colombia	.13	260,351
Comoros	.01	20,027
Congo	.01	20,027
Costa Rica	.02	40,054
Cuba	.13	260,351
Cyprus	.01	20,027
Czechoslovakia	1.02	2,042,754
Denmark	.91	1,822,457
Djibouti	.01	20,027
Dominica	.01	20,027
Dominican Rep.	.04	80,108
Ecuador	.02	40,054
Egypt	.09	180,243
El Salvador	.01	20,027
Equatorial Guinea	.01	20,027
Ethiopia	.01	20,027
Fiji	.01	20,027
Finland	.59	1,181,593
France	7.66	15,340,682
Gabon	.02	40,054
Gambia	.01	20,027
Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.16	20,347,432
Ghana	.04	80,108
Greece	.43	861,161
Grenada	.01	20,027
Guatemala	.02	40,054
Guinea	.01	20,027
Guinea-Bissau	.01	20,027
Guyana	.01	20,027

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (152)	%	*Amount*
Haiti	.01	20,027
Honduras	.01	20,027
Hungary	.40	801,080
Iceland	.04	80,108
India	.73	1,461,971
Indonesia	.20	400,540
Iran	.80	1,602,160
Iraq	.15	300,405
Ireland	.20	400,540
Israel	.31	620,837
Italy	4.22	8,451,394
Ivory Coast	.04	80,108
Jamaica	.02	40,054
Japan	11.72	23,471,644
Jordan	.01	20,027
Kampuchea	.01	20,027
Kenya	.01	20,027
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	.06	120,162
Korea, Rep. of	18	360,486
Kuwait	.24	480,648
Laos	.01	20,027
Lebanon	.04	80,108
Lesotho	.01	20,027
Liberia	.01	20,027
Libya	.28	560,756
Luxembourg	.06	120,162
Madagascar	.01	20,027
Malawi	.01	20,027
Malaysia	.11	220,297
Maldives	.01	20,027
Mali	.01	20,027
Malta	.01	20,027
Mauritania	.01	20,027
Mauritius	.01	20,027
Mexico	.93	1,862,511
Mongolia	.01	20,027
Morocco	.06	120,162
Mozambique	.01	20,027
Namibia	.01	20,027
Nepal	.01	20,027
Netherlands	1.99	3,985,373
New Zealand	.33	660,891
Nicaragua	.01	20,027
Niger	.01	20,027
Nigeria	.20	400,540
Norway	.61	1,221,647
Oman	.01	20,027
Pakistan	.09	180,243
Panama	.02	40,054
Papua New Guinea	.01	20,027
Paraguay	.01	20,027
Peru	.07	140,189
Philippines	.12	240,324
Poland	1.52	3,044,104
Portugal	.23	460,621
Qatar	.04	80,108
Romania	.26	520,702

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (152)	%	*Amount*
Rwanda	.01	20,027
St. Lucia	.01	20,027
St. Vincent	.01	20,027
Samoa	.01	20,027
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	20,027
Saudi Arabia	.71	1,421,917
Senegal	.01	20,027
Seychelles	.01	20,027
Sierra Leone	.01	20,027
Somalia	.01	20,027
Spain	2.08	4,165,616
Sri Lanka	.02	40,054
Sudan	.01	20,027
Suriname	.01	20,027
Swaziland	.01	20,027
Sweden	1.60	3,204,320
Switzerland	1.28	2,563,456
Syria	.04	80,108
Tanzania	.01	20,027
Thailand	.12	240,324
Togo	.01	20,027
Tonga	.01	20,027
Trinidad and Tobago	.04	80,108
Tunisia	.04	80,108
Turkey	.37	740,999
Uganda	.01	20,027
United Arab Emirates	.12	240,324
United Kingdom	5.45	10,914,715
United States	25.00	[1]50,067,500
Upper Volta	.01	20,027
Uruguay	.05	100,135
Venezuela	.61	1,221,647
Vietnam	.04	80,108
Yemen (Aden)	.01	20,027
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	20,027
Yugoslavia	.51	1,021,377
Zaire	.02	40,054
Zambia	.02	40,054
Zimbabwe	.02	40,054
Total	100.00	$200,270,000

[1] The United States owed an additional amount of $150,709 for prior year adjustments, making the total 1983 requirement $50,218,209. The United States received credits of $4,520,000 for the Tax Equalization fund, thus making a total U.S. contribution of $45,698,209 paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

U.N./FAO World Food Program

Executive Director, James Ingram (Australian). Term of office expires March 31, 1987.

Since it began operations in 1963, the World Food Program (WFP), sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the FAO, has specialized in using food aid for social and economic development and for emergency relief. As the principal vehicle for multilateral food aid within the UN system, WFP distributes commodities supplied by donor countries: 1) to support development *projects* (e.g., food-for-work projects) designed to produce social and economic progress and, 2) as *emergency* food assistance responding to natural and manmade disasters. Development projects make up approximately 75% of the total WFP program and emergency projects the remaining 25%.

After the initial 3-year experimental program had proved successful, WFP was made a permanent organization which would operate on a biennial basis, beginning with 1966–67. The Tenth Biennium/pledging period, calendar years 1983 and 1984, had an approved pledge target of $1.2 billion. The United States pledged $250 million towards the target, consisting of $188 million in commodities, $3 million for administrative expenses, and up to $59 million for freight costs. As of December 31, 1984, donor governments and organizations had pledged $981,685,232 toward the $1.2 billion target.

The United States contributed $1.2 million in cash, $93.6 million in commodities and $17.5 in shipping services toward its 1983–1984 pledge in fiscal year 1984.

U.N./FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM
Pledges for the Period
Calendar Years 1983–1984

Contributors (99)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan		$ 3,000
Algeria	.01	132,250

U.N./FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM
Pledges for the Period—Continued
Calendar Years 198–1984—Continued

Contributors (99)	%[1]	*Amount*
Angola		10,200
Antigua and Barbuda		481
Argentina	.39	3,870,000
Australia	8.74	85,834,301
Austria	.61	6,000,000
Bangladesh	.07	660,000
Barbados		6,500
Belgium	.41	4,038,584
Benin		5,082
Bhutan		1,250
Bolivia		10,000
Botswana		10,984
Brazil	.02	150,000
Burundi		2,944
Canada	19.74	193,758,898
Central African Rep.		1,702
Chile		25,000
China, People's Rep.	.06	600,000
Colombia	.05	514,061
Cuba	.18	1,750,259
Cyprus		3,647
Denmark	3.02	29,689,456
Djibouti		2,000
Ecuador	.01	50,000
Egypt	.04	400,000
El Salvador		2,000
European Economic Community	12.46	122,332,123
Fiji		4,000
Finland	.93	9,176,764
France	.75	7,372,241
Gambia		5,000
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.67	36,051,675
Greece	.03	250,000
Guyana		5,000
Honduras		10,000
Hungary	.04	440,000
Iceland		40,000
India	.16	1,570,000
Ireland	.25	2,485,095
Israel		10,000
Italy	2.36	23,210,525
Jamaica		10,000
Japan	1.58	15,500,000
Jordan	.01	75,000
Kenya		840
Korea, Rep. of	.01	100,000
Kuwait	.05	500,000
Laos		1,000
Lebanon		45,000
Lesotho		13,513
Liberia		5,000
Libya	.01	100,000
Luxembourg		22,130
Madagascar		9,708
Malawi		1,600
Malaysia		25,677
Mali		1,470

U.N./FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Pledges for the Period—Continued

Calendar Years 1983–1984—Continued

Contributors (99)	*%*[1]	*Amount*
Malta		2,600
Morocco		18,320
Mozambique		2,107
Nepal		6,000
Netherlands	4.28	42,021,908
New Zealand	.09	864,858
Nicaragua		1,000
Nigeria	.03	250,000
Norway	3.58	35,098,847
Pakistan	.08	750,000
Panama		2,000
Philippines		48,650
Portugal		45,000
Rwanda		1,500
Saudi Arabia	5.60	55,000,000
Sierra Leone		1,000
Somalia		1,305
Spain	.04	400,000
Sri Lanka	.01	97,314
Sudan		10,000
Suriname		7,500
Swaziland		1,680
Sweden	1.88	18,471,517
Switzerland	.68	6,719,459
Syria	.01	128,205
Tanzania		15,201
Thailand		35,000
Togo		3,317
Tunisia	.01	55,000
Turkey	.02	216,000
Uganda		1,000
United Kingdom	2.42	23,787,603
United States	25.47	[2]250,000,000
Uruguay		1,902
Venezuela	.01	93,240
Vietnam		10,000
Yemen (Aden)		11,000
Yemen (Sanaa)		6,000
Yugoslavia	.06	540,000
Zimbabwe	.01	53,238
Total	100.00	$981,685,232

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than 0.10%.

[2] The U.S. pledge is subject to the availability of commodities.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Idriss Jazairi (Algerian), Director. Term of office expires November 1987.

Origin and Development. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1977 as a result of a resolution of the 1974 World Food Conference. It was created in response to a widespread concern, expressed at the Conference, that international attention must be focused on the needs of the small farmer and the landless poor in developing countries.

Purpose. The objective of IFAD is to mobilize financial resources and make them available on concessional terms for agricultural development in developing Member States. IFAD provides financing primarily for projects specifically designed to improve food production systems in the poorest food deficient regions. IFAD's objective is to improve the nutritional level of the poorest populations in developing countries and, thereby, to improve their lives. To accomplish this objective, IFAD engages the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in constructive economic cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries.

Structure. One of the significant features of IFAD is that it is jointly financed by OECD and OPEC countries with less developed countries (LDCs) making additional contributions within their abilities. An essential feature of IFAD is the substantial intellectual and financial contribution of the OPEC donors. OPEC countries have contributed about 43% of the combined OECD and OPEC portion of total IFAD funding. Since the inception of its loan program in 1978, IFAD has funded over 160 projects in 84 countries—projects estimated to have a value of approximately U.S.

$2 billion. Roughly two-thirds of IFAD's projects are cofinanced by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks.

As of October 31, 1984, IFAD had a total membership of 139 countries—20 in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (petroleum exporting developing countries) and 107 in Category III (other developing countries).

Each member is represented on the Governing Council and is entitled to appoint a Governor and an Alternate. The Executive Board consists of 18 members and is elected at the annual session of the Governing Council. The United States has been an Executive Board member since the Board's foundation. The United States has a permanent seat and is not required to rotate its seat with other donor Member Countries. The following countries were members to IFAD as of October 31, 1984:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1978.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development was adopted in Rome on June 13, 1976 and entered into force on November 30, 1977. Authority for United States participation and contributions is found in Public Law 87-105 Section 103 (G).

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged and contributed $200 million to IFAD's Initial Capitalization. In 1982, the United States made a First Replenishment pledge of $180 million. In fiscal year 1983 the United States contributed $40 million in two tranches ($24 million in the Continuing Resolution and $16 million in the Supplemental Appropriation). The United States contributed $50 million in fiscal year 1984. These funds were allotted to the Agency for International Development and paid by that Agency within the International Organizations and Programs Account.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

4 Albert Embankment, London
SEI 7SR

Executive Head. C.P. Srivastava (Indian), Secretary General, term expires December 1985.

Origin and Development. A provisional Maritime Consultative Council was established by an agreement concluded at Washington, D.C., October 30, 1946, at a meeting of the United Maritime Consultative Council. This agreement entered into force on April 23,1947. The provisional body was a temporary organization to exist only until the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental agency in the maritime field.

At the Washington, D.C., conference of 1946, there was also concluded a draft convention for an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. This draft agreement served as a basic working document for discussions held by the U.N. Maritime Conference meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in February–March 1948. The Geneva conference concluded the convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), which was signed on March 6, 1948. The treaty came into force on March 17, 1958, after 21 nations had acceded, 7 of which each had a total tonnage of not less than 1 million gross tons of shipping.

IMCO became a specialized agency of the United Nations by an agreement approved by the General Assembly on November 18, 1948, and by the first IMCO Conference on January 13, 1959. It formally changed its name to IMO on May 22, 1982.

Purpose. IMO's main objective is to facilitate cooperation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping, in order to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficiency of navigation. The Organization has a special responsibility for safety at sea, and for the protection of the marine environment through prevention of pollution of the sea caused by ships and other craft. IMO also deals with legal matters connected with international shipping, with the facilitation of international maritime traffic, and is responsible for providing technical assistance in maritime matters to developing countries.

Structure. The policymaking body of IMO is the Assembly composed of all IMO members. (For listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Assembly meets biennially. It approves the broad policy for the Organization, decides on the work program and the budget, and elects the Secretary General.

The Assembly elects a 24-member Council to act for it between Assembly sessions. In the November 1983 Assembly session, the following countries were elected to the Council for 2-year terms:

Algeria
Bangladesh
Brazil
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Cuba
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Indonesia
Japan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Trinidad and Tobago
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

The convention that increases the Council to 32 members will come into effect in November 1984. The Assembly elected the following countries to participate as Council members for a 1-year term starting at that time:

Argentina
Bulgaria
Chile
Gabon
Ghana
India
Italy
Liberia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Convention ratified July 11, 1950; treaty entered into force March 17, 1958.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, March 17, 1958; 9 UST 621; TIAS 4044, 289 UNTS 48.

U.S. Contribution. The IMO budget for calendar year 1983 was $12,731,400. After adjustments reflecting the surplus from the previous year and miscellaneous income, the assessment level was $11,221,400. The U.S. share was assessed 4.54%, or $509,963. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (123)	%	*Amount*
Algeria	.34	$ 37,710
Angola	.04	4,355
Argentina	.54	61,019
Australia	.45	51,052
Austria	.04	4,642
Bahamas	.12	13,328
Bahrain	.02	2,523
Bangladesh	.11	12,752
Barbados	.03	3,177
Belgium	.55	61,412
Benin	.02	2,105
Brazil	1.34	150,542
Bulgaria	.31	34,649
Burma	.04	4,302
Cameroon	.03	2,994
Canada	.78	88,055
Cape Verde	.02	2,288
Chile	.13	14,950
China, People's Rep.	1.90	212,779
Colombia	.09	10,215
Congo	.02	2,209
Costa Rica	.02	2,602
Cuba	.24	26,827
Cyprus	.52	58,246
Czechoslovakia	.06	6,840
Denmark	1.23	138,404
Djibouti	.02	2,078
Dominica	.02	2,026
Dominican Rep.	.03	2,916
Ecuador	.10	11,261
Egypt	.17	18,638
El Salvador	.02	2,078
Equatorial Guinea	.02	2,157
Ethiopia	.02	2,759
Finland	.57	64,185
France	2.55	285,780
Gabon	.04	4,041
Gambia	.02	2,078
German Dem. Rep.	.35	39,646
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.83	205,623
Ghana	.08	8,723
Greece	9.35	1,049,357
Guinea	.02	2,157
Guinea-Bissau	.02	2,105
Guyana	.02	2,549
Haiti	.02	2,052
Honduras	.07	8,122
Hong Kong[1]	.42	46,756
Hungary	.04	4,145
Iceland	.06	6,735
India	1.47	164,538
Indonesia	.45	50,319
Iran	.32	36,349
Iraq	.37	41,791
Ireland	.07	8,253
Israel	.18	19,685
Italy	2.45	275,421

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (123)	%	*Amount*
Ivory Coast	.05	5,977
Jamaica	.02	2,262
Japan	9.79	1,098,142
Jordan	.02	2,549
Kampuchea	.02	2,105
Kenya	.02	2,131
Korea, Rep. of	1.31	146,644
Kuwait	.49	54,688
Lebanon	.10	11,627
Liberia	16.50	1,852,056
Libya	.23	25,859
Madagascar	.04	4,014
Malaysia	.30	33,262
Maldives	.07	7,703
Malta	.12	13,145
Mauritania	.02	2,209
Mauritius	.03	2,811
Mexico	.31	34,754
Morocco	.11	12,307
Mozambique	.03	3,073
Nepal	.02	2,000
Netherlands	1.28	143,086
New Zealand	.08	8,540
Nicaragua	.02	2,549
Nigeria	.13	14,113
Norway	5.11	573,932
Oman	.02	2,235
Pakistan	.15	17,173
Panama	7.62	854,850
Papua New Guinea	.02	2,654
Peru	.21	23,871
Philippines	.66	74,571
Poland	.87	97,514
Portugal	.34	38,678
Qatar	.07	8,122
Romania	.53	59,633
St. Lucia	.02	2,052
St. Vincent	.02	2,680
Saudi Arabia	1.02	114,545
Senegal	.03	3,046
Seychelles	.02	2,026
Sierra Leone	.02	2,105
Singapore	1.69	189,915
Somalia	.02	2,471
Spain	1.91	214,715
Sri Lanka	.05	5,270
Sudan	.04	4,433
Suriname	.02	2,392
Sweden	.90	101,098
Switzerland	.09	10,241
Syria	.03	3,125
Tanzania	.03	3,544
Thailand	.12	13,563
Trinidad and Tobago	.02	2,497
Tunisia	.05	5,558
Turkey	.51	57,671
U.S.S.R.	5.64	632,345

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (123)	%	*Amount*
United Arab Emirates	.07	8,043
United Kingdom	5.28	592,754
United States	4.54	509,963
Uruguay	.06	7,285
Venezuela	.23	25,833
Yemen (Aden)	.02	2,366
Yemen (Sanaa)	.02	2,078
Yugoslavia	.61	68,240
Zaire	.04	4,407
Total	100.00	$11,221,400

[1] Associate member.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Vienna International Center
Wagramerstrasse 5,
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Executive Head. Hans Blix (Swedish), Director General, term of office expires November 30, 1985.

Origin and Development. President Eisenhower, in an address to the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1953, urged the establishment of an international organization to "devise methods whereby . . . fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind." In 1954, a group of eight countries met in Washington to prepare a draft statute. In December 1954, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which expressed the hope that "the International Atomic Energy Agency would be established in order to assist in lifting the burdens of poverty, hunger, and disease." The Statute Conference in September 1956 was attended by 81 nations. On October 26, 1956, the Statute was signed by 70 states and a Preparatory Commission of 18 members was established. The Statute came into force on July 29, 1957.

Purpose. The Agency's basic objectives as set forth in its statute are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world," and to "ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose." To meet this objective the Agency seeks to encourage and assist research, development, and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, and to establish and administer safeguards over nuclear materials.

Under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which entered into force in 1970, the Agency was designated to verify that nuclear materials are not diverted from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and were vested with the responsibility of carrying out a new and broader range of international safeguards pursuant to the Treaty.

Structure. The IAEA is composed of the Secretariat, headed by the Director General, the Board of Governors, made up of representatives from 35 member states, and the General Conference, made up of representatives from all member states (see Scale of Assessments tabulation). The General Conference, which meets once a year (usually in September), elects some of the Board members (the others are designated by the outgoing Board of Governors), approves the program and budget, approves the appointment of the Director General every 4 years, and considers other matters referred to it by the Board. The Board of Governors meets at its own discretion, usually three or four times a year, to consider matters proposed by the Director General and member states, as well as other matters arising from previous IAEA decisions. The Board also has authority to carry out the functions of the IAEA subject to its responsibilities in certain matters to the General Conference.

The following members served on the Board of Governors from October 1984:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Cuba
Ecuador
Egypt
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Malaysia
Morocco
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Philippines
Syria
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1957.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, October 26, 1956, 8 UST 1093, TIAS 3873.

U.S. Contribution. The calendar year 1983 regular assessment budget was $81,036,000. The United States was assessed 25.91%, or $20,999,553, and received a credit of $3,343,322 for prior years surplus, making the total calendar year 1983 requirement, $17,656,231. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (110)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 5,924
Albania	.01	5,924
Algeria	.08	64,790
Argentina	.54	437,973
Australia	1.92	1,553,965
Austria	.75	604,788
Bangladesh	.03	24,113
Belgium	1.27	1,033,177
Bolivia	.01	5,924
Brazil	.85	689,258
Bulgaria	.11	87,873
Burma	.01	6,199
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.41	335,991
Cameroon	.01	5,924
Canada	3.44	2,788,740
Chile	.05	41,340
Colombia	.08	62,708
Costa Rica	.01	11,095
Cuba	.07	60,648
Cyprus	.01	5,924
Czechoslovakia	.87	705,585
Denmark	.78	629,986
Dominican Rep.	.02	16,265
Ecuador	.01	11,095
Egypt	.05	40,311
El Salvador	.01	5,924
Ethiopia	.01	5,924
Finland	.51	411,591
France	6.56	5,317,087
Gabon	.02	16,800
German Dem. Rep.	1.46	1,184,374
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8.71	7,055,850
Ghana	.02	16,884
Greece	.24	192,288
Guatemala	.01	11,370
Haiti	.01	5,924
Hungary	.25	199,333
Iceland	.03	25,200
India	.44	357,951
Indonesia	.11	89,590
Iran	.44	358,975
Iraq	.08	63,760
Ireland	.17	134,398
Israel	.26	209,997
Italy	3.62	2,931,538
Ivory Coast	.02	16,265
Jamaica	.01	11,284
Japan	10.04	8,139,427
Jordan	.01	5,924
Kampuchea	.01	5,924
Kenya	.01	5,924
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.03	28,254
Korea. Rep. of	.10	81,330
Kuwait	.21	167,997
Lebanon	.02	16,540
Liberia	.01	5,924
Libya	.24	193,197
Liechtenstein	.01	8,400

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (110)	%	*Amount*
Luxembourg	.05	42,000
Madagascar	.01	5,924
Malaysia	.06	48,935
Mali	.01	5,924
Mauritius	.01	5,924
Mexico	.53	428,662
Monaco	.01	8,400
Mongolia	.01	5,924
Morocco	.03	27,911
Netherlands	1.71	1,385,971
New Zealand	.28	226,796
Nicaragua	.01	5,924
Niger	.01	5,924
Nigeria	.11	86,157
Norway	.53	428,390
Pakistan	.05	41,340
Panama	.01	11,095
Paraguay	.01	5,924
Peru	.04	33,424
Philippines	.07	58,225
Poland	.93	756,919
Portugal	.13	103,728
Qatar	.03	25,200
Romania	.15	119,216
Saudi Arabia	.61	495,589
Senegal	.01	5,924
Sierra Leone	.01	5,924
Singapore	.05	42,735
South Africa	.30	240,172
Spain	1.78	1,444,768
Sri Lanka	.01	11,370
Sudan	.01	6,113
Sweden	1.38	1,117,176
Switzerland	1.10	890,380
Syria	.02	16,265
Tanzania	.01	5,924
Thailand	.07	55,478
Tunisia	.02	16,265
Turkey	.20	165,406
Uganda	.01	5,924
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.53	1,243,173
U.S.S.R.	11.63	9,424,600
United Arab Emirates	.10	83,999
United Kingdom	4.67	3,788,320
United States	25.91	[1]20,999,553
Uruguay	.03	22,740
Vatican City	.01	8,400
Venezuela	.34	275,012
Vietnam	.02	17,570
Yugoslavia	.29	234,336
Zaire	.01	11,284
Zambia	.01	11,095
Total	100.00	$81,036,000

[1] The United States received a credit of $3,343,322 for prior years surplus, making the total 1983 requirement $17,656,231.

IAEA Technical Assistance Fund

This program provides technical assistance in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to developing countries. The program is financed from voluntary contributions including cash, the provision of fellowships, equipment, and the services of experts and training courses.

Pledges toward the calendar year 1984 program target of $22,500,000 amounted to $20,829,040. The United States pledged a voluntary cash contribution of $5,625,000, or 25% of total cash pledges. However, due to a legal limitation, only $5,500,000 was contributed. The United States also provided $2,789,000 in experts, equipment, and fellowships In addition, $7,400,000 was contributed for strengthening IAEA safeguards and other nonproliferation activities, thus bringing the total provided from fiscal year 1984 funds to $15,689,000.

IAEA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Cash Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Contributors (64)	%	*Amount*
Albania	.01	$ 1,900
Algeria	.14	29,250
Argentina	.77	159,750
Australia	1.69	351,887
Austria	.81	168,750
Belgium	.49	102,230
Brazil	1.17	243,200
Bulgaria	.19	40,500
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.43	89,744
Cameroon	.01	2,100
Canada	3.34	695,250
Chile	.08	15,750
China, People's Rep.	.99	206,622
Colombia	.12	24,750
Cuba	.10	20,250
Czechoslovakia	.82	171,000
Denmark	.81	168,750
Ecuador	.02	4,500
Egypt	.08	15,750
Finland	.52	108,000
France	7.04	1,467,000
Gabon	.02	4,500
German Dem. Rep.	1.50	312,750
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9.24	1,923,750
Greece	.43	90,000
Guatemala	.02	4,500
Hungary	.26	53,156
India	.39	81,000
Indonesia	.14	29,250
Iraq	.13	27,000
Italy	2.36	490,798
Japan	11.16	2,324,250
Jordan	.01	2,250
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.05	11,250
Korea, Rep. of	.19	40,500
Liechtenstein	.01	2,250
Madagascar	.01	2,250
Malaysia	.10	20,250
Mexico	.95	198,000
Mongolia	.01	2,250
Netherlands	1.92	400,500
Nigeria	.21	42,750
Norway	.55	114,750
Pakistan	.06	13,500
Panama	.02	4,500
Philippines	.05	10,000
Poland	1.01	210,526
Portugal	.19	40,500
Saudi Arabia	.93	193,500
Spain	.14	30,000
Sri Lanka	.01	2,250
Sweden	1.43	297,000
Switzerland	1.19	247,500
Tanzania	.01	2,250
Thailand	.09	18,000
Turkey	.35	72,000
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.54	321,750
U.S.S.R.	11.36	2,366,127
United Arab Emirates	.17	36,000
United Kingdom	5.06	1,053,000
United States	26.41	[1]5,500,000
Venezuela	.19	40,000
Yugoslavia	.50	103,500
Zambia	.01	2,250
Total	100.00	$20,829,040

[1] Due to legal limitation the United States contributed only $5,500,000 of its original pledge of $5,625,000.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
H3A 2R2

Executive Head. Assad Kotaite (Lebanonese), President of the Council, term expires October 1986.

Origin and Development. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which was concluded at Chicago, Illinois, on December 7, 1944.

The International Civil Aviation Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations in accordance with an agreement between the two organizations. This agreement entered into force on May 13, 1947.

Purpose. The aims and objectives of the Organization as set forth in Article 44 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation are "to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world; encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation; meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient, and economical air transport; prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; insure that the rights of contracting states are fully respected and that every contracting state has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines; avoid discrimination between contracting states; promote safety of flight in international air navigation; and promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics."

ICAO became the focal point in 1983 in investigating the tragic end of the Soviet interception of Korean Air Line flight 007 on September 1. The Council adopted a resolution "deeply deploring" Soviet action and established an international investigation into the circumstances. ICAO also is embarked in efforts to amend the Chicago Convention to affirm that the use of force is unacceptable in international law and to review the technical procedures regarding interception of civil aircraft.

Structure. ICAO has an Assembly which meets at least once in 3 years, and a governing body, the Council. The 24th session of the Assembly, held in September–October 1983, elected the following 33 states as members of the Council for a 3-year period:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Belgium
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Guatemala
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Madagascar
Mexico
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Senegal
Spain
Tanzania
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

The Council and its Air Transport, Joint Support, Finance, and Unlawful Interference Committees, the Legal Committee, and the Air Navigation Commission (composed of 15 persons qualified in the science of aeronautics) provide the continuing direction of the work of ICAO. Worldwide and regional meetings of ICAO member states make recommendations to the Council and its subordinate bodies concerning the many different problems arising in international civil aviation. From time to time panels of experts are convened to make recommendations on highly specialized subjects.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945. Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization; and 1947, International Civil Aviation Organization.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on International Civil Aviation. December 7, 1944, 61 Stat. 1180, TIAS 1591.

U.S. Contribution. The triennium budget for the International Civil Aviation Organization is submitted by the Secretary General to the Council of the Organization, which reviews the estimates before submitting them to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.

For calendar year 1983, the International Civil Aviation Organization approved a gross budget of $32,879,000. After adjustments for miscellaneous income, the assessment level was $24,190,000. The United States was assessed 25%, or $6,047,500. In addition, the United States owed $75,139 for a Working Capital Fund increase, making the total 1983 calendar year requirement $6,122,639. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (146)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.06	$ 14,514
Algeria	.15	36,285
Angola	.06	14,514
Argentina	.74	179,006
Australia	1.94	469,286
Austria	.56	135,464
Bahamas	.06	14,514
Bahrain	.06	14,514
Bangladesh	.06	14,514
Barbados	.06	14,514
Belgium	1.15	278,185
Benin	.06	14,514
Bolivia	.06	14,514
Botswana	.06	14,514
Brazil	1.38	333,822
Bulgaria	.14	33,866
Burma	.06	14,514
Burundi	.06	14,514
Cameroon	.06	14,514
Canada	3.25	786,175
Cape Verde	.06	14,514
Central African Rep.	.06	14,514
Chad	.06	14,514
Chile	.12	29,028
China, People's Rep.	.74	179,006
Colombia	.21	50,799
Congo	.06	14,514
Costa Rica	.06	14,514
Cuba	.11	26,609
Cyprus	.06	14,514
Czechoslovakia	.64	154,816
Denmark	.67	162,073
Djibouti	.06	14,514
Dominican Rep.	.06	14,514
Ecuador	.06	14,514
Egypt	.16	38,704
El Salvador	.06	14,514
Equatorial Guinea	.06	14,514
Ethiopia	.06	14,514
Fiji	.06	14,514
Finland	.42	101,598
France	5.86	1,417,534
Gabon	.06	14,514
Gambia	.06	14,514
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6.95	1,681,205
Ghana	.06	14,514
Greece	.48	116,112
Guatemala	.06	14,514
Guinea	.06	14,514
Guinea-Bissau	.06	14,514
Guyana	.06	14,514
Haiti	.06	14,514
Honduras	.06	14,514
Hungary	.27	65,313
Iceland	.08	19,352
India	.65	157,235
Indonesia	.24	58,056
Iran	.63	152,397
Iraq	.17	41,123

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (146)	%	*Amount*
Ireland	.19	45,961
Israel	.37	89,503
Italy	3.02	730,538
Ivory Coast	.06	14,514
Jamaica	.07	16,933
Japan	8.31	2,010,189
Jordan	.09	21,771
Kampuchea	.06	14,514
Kenya	.06	14,514
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.06	14,514
Korea. Rep. of	.50	120,950
Kuwait	.23	55,637
Laos	.06	14,514
Lebanon	.25	60,475
Lesotho	.06	14,514
Liberia	.06	14,514
Libya	.20	48,380
Luxembourg	.06	14,514
Madagascar	.06	14,514
Malawi	.06	14,514
Malaysia	.14	33,866
Maldives	.06	14,514
Mali	.06	14,514
Malta	.06	14,514
Mauritania	.06	14,514
Mauritius	.06	14,514
Mexico	.77	186,263
Monaco	.06	14,514
Morocco	.12	29,028
Mozambique	.06	14,514
Nauru	.06	14,514
Nepal	.06	14,514
Netherlands	1.85	447,515
New Zealand	.37	89,503
Nicaragua	.06	14,514
Niger	.06	14,514
Nigeria	.15	36,285
Norway	.50	120,950
Oman	.06	14,514
Pakistan	.27	65,313
Panama	.06	14,514
Papua New Guinea	.06	14,514
Paraguay	.06	14,514
Peru	.09	21,771
Philippines	.21	50,799
Poland	.90	217,710
Portugal	.30	72,570
Qatar	.06	14,514
Romania	.21	50,799
Rwanda	.06	14,514
St. Lucia	.06	14,514
Sao Tome and Principe	.06	14,514
Saudi Arabia	.50	120,950
Senegal	.06	14,514
Seychelles	.06	14,514
Sierra Leone	.06	14,514
Singapore	.46	111,274
Somalia	.06	14,514
South Africa	.52	125,788
Spain	1.88	454,772
Sri Lanka	.06	14,514
Sudan	.06	14,514
Suriname	.06	14,514
Swaziland	.06	14,514
Sweden	1.16	280,604
Switzerland	1.22	295,118
Syria	.07	16,933
Tanzania	.06	14,514
Thailand	.22	53,218
Togo	.06	14,514
Trinidad and Tobago	.06	14,514
Tunisia	.06	14,514
Turkey	.30	72,570
Uganda	.06	14,514
U.S.S.R.	10.85	2,624,615
United Arab Emirates	.10	24,190
United Kingdom	4.96	1,199,824
United States	25.00	[1]6,047,500
Upper Volta	.06	14,514
Uruguay	.06	14,514
Venezuela	.55	133,045
Vietnam	.06	14,514
Yemen (Aden)	.06	14,514
Yemen (Sanaa)	.06	14,514
Yugoslavia	.41	99,179
Zaire	.06	14,514
Zambia	.06	14,514
Total	100.00	$24,190,000

[1] In addition, the United States owed $75,139 for a Working Capital Fund increase making the total 1983 calendar year requirement $6,122,639.

International Civil Aviation Organization Joint Financing Program

Purpose. The purpose of the Program is to provide virtually full joint financing by the United States and other user nations, as well as by user airlines, on the basis of proportionate use, of certain air navigation and meteorological facilities and communications required for international air transport over the North Atlantic. The facilities are located in Greenland, a territory of

Denmark, and Iceland. They are jointly financed because their cost is disproportionate to their usage by Denmark and Iceland.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, September 25, 1956, TIAS 4049; Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Facilities in Iceland, TIAS 4048. Currently, the contracting states to the Agreements are the following:

- Belgium
- Canada
- Cuba
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States

U.S. Contribution. Total assessments to all contracting states for calendar year 1984 amounted to approximately $85,554. The U.S. share, based on the number of flights of U.S. air carriers in relation to the total volume of international civilian aviation traffic transiting the North Atlantic, was 35%, or $29,944.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

4 route de Marillons
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Francis Blanchard (French), Director General, term expires February 26, 1988.

Origin and Development. The original Constitution of the ILO formed part of the treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10, 1919, the Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920, and the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919. The peace treaties, when ratified, established the International Labor Organization as an official intergovernmental agency, an autonomous association of the League of Nations.

The dissolution of the League of Nations and the creation of the United Nations necessitated revision of the ILO Constitution. At the 26th session of its General Conference, in June 1944, the ILO adopted a declaration, known as the Declartion of Philadelphia, redefining the Organization's aims and purposes. In October 1946, the ILO General Conference adopted an instrument of amendment which severed its connection with the League and anticipated its new relationship with the United Nations. On April 20, 1948, the amended Constitution came into effect.

The ILO became a specialized agency of the United Nations by an agreement between the two organizations.

Purpose. The International Labor Organization was established to assist in raising labor standards and in improving working conditions. The ILO is unique among international organizations in that it includes representation not only of governments but of employers and workers as well. This "tripartite" representation is prescribed by the ILO Constitution to assure the accurate representation of the true interests of the groups most directly affected by the work of the ILO.

Historically, the most important technique utilized by the ILO has been the adoption of labor standards in the form of conventions and recommendations for consideration and action by member states. Since

World War II, the ILO began to emphasize national and regional training programs, advisory missions, surveys, and other activities of direct assistance to member states. It also prepares and makes available technical information on labor questions.

The work of the Organization covers a wide range of subjects, including work hours, minimum age for employment, working conditions of women and young workers, worker's compensation, social insurance, minimum wage machinery, labor standards in non-self-governing territories, industrial safety, statistics, migration for employment, conditions of work of seamen, management, development, the right of workers and employers to organize into associations of their own choosing, trade union rights, and forced labor.

Because of concern that the ILO had been diverted from its purpose in recent years, the U.S. Government, in consultation with U.S. Worker and Employer representatives, gave on November 6, 1975, the 2-year notice of intention to withdraw from the organization required by the ILO Constitution. The United States did, in fact, withdraw from the ILO on November 6, 1977, because corrective measures had not been taken to restore the Organization to its original purposes.

By 1980, the U.S. Government, again in consultation with the U.S. Worker and Employer representatives, determined that the atmosphere in the ILO has improved and that specific developments had occurred which made U.S. reentry desirable. The United States accordingly once again became a member of the ILO on February 18, 1980.

Structure. The ILO has three major organs: the International Labor Conference, the International Labor Office (Secretariat), and the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. The ILO Constitution defines a separate role for each, but does not designate any one organ as supreme. The relationship is an interlocking one of checks and balances rather than that of a hierarchy. In the International Labor Conference, all member states are entitled to be represented by tripartite delegations composed of two government delegates, one worker delegate, and one employer delegate, each with a separate vote. The Conference approves the budget, sets international labor standards, and elects the Governing Body. The Governing Body, which is also tripartite in composition, currently has 28 government members, 14 employer members, and 14 worker members each having one vote. Workers, employers, and 18 of the governments are elected for periods of 3 years by their respective groups in the Conference. Ten of the government members hold their seats by being designated states of chief industrial importance, as defined by the ILO. The Office is headed by the Director General, who is appointed by and subject to the direction of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body of ILO normally meets three times a year. It reviews and recommends the ILO budget to the Conference; supervises the International Labor Office (Secretariat); appoints, convenes, and reviews the work of various tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts; appoints the Director General; and generally acts as the Board of Directors of the Organization. For the period June 1984–87, the Government Body is constituted as follows:

Government Members

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Brazil[1]
Canada
China, People's Rep.[1]
Ethiopia
Finland
France[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep.[1]
Ghana
Hungary
India[1]
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy[1]
Jamaica
Japan[1]
Mongolia
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Ukrainian S.S.R
U.S.S.R.[1]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
Upper Volta
Venezuela
Zimbabwe

Employer Members[2]

Colombia
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
India
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Mexico
Niger
Philippines
Sweden
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States

Worker Members[2]

Algeria
Australia
Canada
Denmark
Germany, Fed. Rep.
India
Ivory Coast
Japan
Mexico
Somalia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

[1] Members holding non-elective seats as States of chief industrial importance.

[2] Employer and worker Members are not elected on the basis of nationality, but rather as representatives of employers' associations and labor union organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1934.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 48 Stat. 1182 (1934) 22 U.S.C. 271–272 (1952); Instrument for the Amendment of the constitution of the International Labor Organization, August 2, 1948, 62 Stat. 3485, TIAS 1868.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total. 62 Stat. 1151 (1948), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 272A.

U.S. Contribution. The International Labor Conference adopted, for calendar year 1983, an assessment budget of $123,384,723. The United States was assessed 25%, or $30,846,181. In addition, the United expects to pay $561,000 for Tax Equalization adjustment, making the total U.S. requirement for calendar year 1983, $31,407,181. Thus far, $30,846,181 has been paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (145)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 12,338
Algeria	.12	148,062
Angola	.01	12,338
Argentina	.77	950,063
Australia	1.82	2,245,602
Austria	.70	863,693
Bahamas	.01	12,338
Bahrain	.01	12,338
Bangladesh	.04	49,354
Barbados	.01	12,338
Belgium	1.21	1,492,955
Benin	.01	12,338
Bolivia	.01	12,338
Botswana	.01	12,338
Brazil	1.26	1,554,648
Bulgaria	.16	197,416
Burma	.01	12,338
Burundi	.01	12,338
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.39	481,201
Cameroon	.01	12,338
Canada	3.25	4,010,004
Cape Verde	.01	12,338
Central African Rep.	.01	12,338
Chad	.01	12,338
Chile	.07	86,370
China, People's Rep.	1.61	1,986,494
Colombia	.11	135,724
Comoros	.01	12,338
Congo	.01	12,338
Costa Rica	.02	24,677
Cuba	.11	135,724
Cyprus	.01	12,338
Czechoslovakia	.82	1,011,755
Denmark	.73	900,709
Djibouti	.01	12,338
Dominican Rep.	.03	37,016
Ecuador	.02	24,677

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (145)	%	*Amount*
Egypt	.07	86,370
El Salvador	.01	12,338
Equatorial Guinea	.01	12,338
Ethiopia	.01	12,338
Fiji	.01	12,338
Finland	.47	579,909
France	6.21	7,662,192
Gabon	.02	24,677
German Dem. Rep.	1.38	1,702,710
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8.25	10,179,240
Ghana	.03	37,016
Greece	.35	431,847
Grenada	.01	12,338
Guatemala	.02	24,677
Guinea	.01	12,338
Guinea-Bissau	.01	12,338
Guyana	.01	12,338
Haiti	.01	12,338
Honduras	.01	12,338
Hungary	.33	407,170
Iceland	.03	37,016
India	.59	727,970
Indonesia	.16	197,416
Iran	.64	789,663
Iraq	.12	148,062
Ireland	.16	197,416
Israel	.25	308,462
Italy	3.42	4,219,758
Ivory Coast	.03	37,016
Jamaica	.02	24,677
Japan	9.51	11,733,888
Jordan	.01	12,338
Kampuchea	.01	12,338
Kenya	.01	12,338
Kuwait	.20	246,770
Laos	.01	12,338
Lebanon	.03	37,016
Lesotho	.01	12,338
Liberia	.01	12,338
Libya	.23	283,785
Luxembourg	.05	61,693
Madagascar	.01	12,338
Malawi	.01	12,338
Malaysia	.09	111,047
Mali	.01	12,338
Malta	.01	12,338
Mauritania	.01	12,338
Mauritius	.01	12,338
Mexico	.75	925,386
Mongolia	.01	12,338
Morocco	.05	61,693
Mozambique	.01	12,338
Namibia	.01	12,338
Nepal	.01	12,338
Netherlands	1.62	1,998,833
New Zealand	.27	333,139
Nicaragua	.01	12,338
Niger	.01	12,338

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (145)	%	*Amount*
Nigeria	.16	197,416
Norway	.49	604,585
Pakistan	.07	86,370
Panama	.02	24,677
Papua New Guinea	.01	12,338
Paraguay	.01	12,338
Peru	.06	74,031
Philippines	.10	123,385
Poland	1.23	1,517,632
Portugal	.19	234,431
Qatar	.03	37,016
Romania	.21	259,108
Rwanda	.01	12,338
St. Lucia	.01	12,338
Saudi Arabia	.57	703,293
Senegal	.01	12,338
Seychelles	.01	12,338
Sierra Leone	.01	12,338
Singapore	.08	98,708
Somalia	.01	12,338
Spain	1.69	2,085,202
Sri Lanka	.02	24,677
Sudan	.01	12,338
Suriname	.01	12,338
Swaziland	.01	12,338
Sweden	1.30	1,604,002
Switzerland	1.04	1,283,201
Syria	.03	37,016
Tanzania	.01	12,338
Thailand	.10	123,385
Togo	.01	12,338
Trinidad and Tobago	.03	37,016
Tunisia	.03	37,016
Turkey	.30	370,155
Uganda	.01	12,338
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.45	1,789,079
U.S.S.R.	11.02	13,596,997
United Arab Emirates	.10	123,385
United Kingdom	4.43	5,465,944
United States	25.00	[1]30,846,181
Upper Volta	.01	12,338
Uruguay	.04	49,354
Venezuela	.49	604,585
Vietnam	.03	37,016
Yemen (Aden)	.01	12,338
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	12,338
Yugoslavia	.42	518,216
Zaire	.02	24,677
Zambia	.02	24,677
Zimbabwe	.01	12,338
Total	100.00	$123,384,723

[1] In addition, the United States owed $561,000 for Tax Equalization reimbursement, making the total calendar year requirement $31,407,181.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Place des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Richard Butler (Australian), Secretary General until the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

Origin and Development. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is an amalgamation of earlier organizations developed by the international community over the past century to deal with questions of international telegraph, telephone, and radio communications. In 1865, 20 European states formed the International Telegraph Union, whose jurisdiction was expanded in 1885 to include international telephone service. The International Radiotelegraph Union was created at the turn of the century to insure the rational development of radio communications. The work of this body was particularly important as broadcasting became widespread in the 1920's. With the recognition that there was a general body of principles common to telegraph, telephone, and radio services, the Telegraph and Radiotelegraph Unions merged in 1932 to form the ITU. The responsibilities and obligations of members of the Union are set forth in a Convention and Regulations annexed thereto, which have been revised periodically at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. The 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain Convention was revised at the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference. The new convention came into force January 1, 1981.

Purpose. The present purposes of the Union are:

(a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications;

(b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public; and

(c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common goals; and

(d) foster internatinal cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries, including use of its own resources, as appropriate.

To this end, the Union effects the allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; coordinates efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum; fosters collaboration among its members for the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis; fosters the creation, development, and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks throughout the world; and promotes the adoption of measures for insuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services.

Structure. The supreme body of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference which meets normally every 5 to 8 years to adopt a new convention, establish the ceiling on annual expenditures, elect the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General, elect the members of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council, provide for conferences when necessary to revise Radio Regulations, and provide for the functioning of the Union's permanent organs; the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and the General Secretariat.

The Administrative Council meets annually to supervise the administrative functions of the Union and its financial operations and to effect coordination with other international organizations. The Council was expanded at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference from 36 to 41 members to serve until the convening of the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference. Present Council members are:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Benin
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Egypt
Ethiopia
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Mexico
Morocco
Nigeria
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zambia

The two International Consultative Committees, CCIR and CCITT, each headed by a Director who is assisted by a specialized secretariat, study and issue recommendations on technical and operating questions in their respective fields. In addition, the CCITT studies tariff questions. Although not binding upon the membership, the recommendations of both Committees are regarded as international operating standards for the world.

The IFRB was established at the 1947 Plenipotentiary Conference to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments and to furnish advice to administrations on the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels with a minimum of harmful interference.

ITU is a specialized agency of the United Nations in accordance with an agreement between the two organizations, which entered into force on January 1, 1949. The Union functions as an executing agency for the U.N. Development Program in the telecommunications field.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1912. International Radio Telegraph Union; 1934, International Telecommunication Union.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Telecommunication Convention 1973, entered into force for the United States April 7, 1976.

U.S. Contribution. In the 1973 Convention, as amended in 1982, members are divided into 16 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units (ranging from 1/8 to 30 units). The United accepted the 30-unit class for itself, out of a total of 429 and 5/8 units.

The Administration adopted a total assessment budget of 89,791,625 Swiss francs, approximately $42,636,644, for calendar year 1984. Of this total, the United States paid 6.98%, or 6,270,000 Swiss francs, amounting to $2,977,246. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1984

Members (158)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.12	$ 49,621
Albania	.12	49,621
Algeria	.23	99,242
Angola	.12	49,621
Argentina	.70	297,725
Australia	4.19	1,786,328
Austria	.23	99,242
Bahamas	.12	49,621
Bahrain	.12	49,621
Bangladesh	.23	99,242
Barbados	.12	49,621
Belgium	1.16	496,208
Belize	.12	49,621
Benin	.12	49,621
Bolivia	.12	49,621
Botswana	.12	49,621
Brazil	1.16	496,208
Bulgaria	.23	99,242
Burma	.12	49,621
Burundi	.12	49,621
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.23	99,242
Cameroon	.12	49,621
Canada	4.19	1,786,328
Cape Verde	.12	49,621
Central African Rep.	.12	49,621
Chad	.12	49,621
Chile	.23	99,242
China, People's Rep.	4.66	1,984,831
Colombia	.70	297,725
Comoros	.12	49,621
Congo	.12	49,621
Costa Rica	.12	49,621
Cuba	.23	99,242
Cyprus	.12	49,621
Czechoslovakia	.70	297,725
Denmark	1.16	496,208
Djibouti	.12	49,621
Dominican Rep.	.12	49,621
Ecuador	.23	99,242
Egypt	.47	198,483
El Salvador	.12	49,621
Equatorial Guinea	.12	49,621
Ethiopia	.23	99,242
Fiji	.12	49,621
Finland	.70	297,725

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (158)	%	*Amount*
France	6.98	2,977,246
Gabon	.12	49,621
Gambia	.12	49,621
German Dem. Rep.	.70	297,725
Germany, Fed. Rep.	5.82	2,481,038
Ghana	.23	99,242
Greece	.23	99,242
Grenada	.12	49,621
Guatemala	.23	99,242
Guinea	.12	49,621
Guinea-Bissau	.12	49,621
Guyana	.12	49,621
Haiti	.12	49,621
Honduras	.12	49,621
Hungary	.23	99,242
Iceland	.12	49,621
India	3.03	1,290,140
Indonesia	.23	99,242
Iran	.23	99,242
Iraq	.12	49,621
Ireland	.47	198,483
Israel	.23	99,242
Italy	2.33	992,415
Ivory Coast	.23	99,242
Jamaica	.12	49,621
Japan	4.66	1,984,831
Jordan	.12	49,621
Kampuchea	.12	49,621
Kenya	.12	49,621
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.12	49,621
Korea, Rep. of	.23	99,242
Kuwait	.23	99,242
Laos	.12	49,621
Lebanon	.23	99,242
Lesotho	.12	49,621
Liberia	.23	99,242
Libya	.35	148,862
Liechtenstein	.12	49,621
Luxembourg	.12	49,621
Madagascar	.23	99,242
Malawi	.12	49,621
Malaysia	.70	297,725
Maldives	.12	49,621
Mali	.12	49,621
Malta	.12	49,621
Mauritania	.12	49,621
Mauritius	.12	49,621
Mexico	.70	297,725
Monaco	.12	49,621
Mongolia	.12	49,621
Morocco	.23	99,242
Mozambique	.12	49,621
Naru	.12	49,621
Nepal	.12	49,621
Netherlands	2.33	992,415
New Zealand	.70	297,725
Nicaragua	.23	99,242

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (158)	%	*Amount*
Niger	.12	49,621
Nigeria	.47	198,483
Norway	1.16	496,208
Oman	.12	49,621
Pakistan	.47	198,483
Panama	.12	49,621
Papua New Guinea	.12	49,621
Paraguay	.12	49,621
Peru	.12	49,621
Philippines	.23	99,242
Poland	.70	297,725
Portugal	.12	49,621
Qatar	.12	49,621
Romania	.23	99,242
Rwanda	.12	49,621
St. Vincent	.03	12,405
San Marino	.12	49,621
Sao Tome and Principe	.12	49,621
Saudi Arabia	.23	99,242
Senegal	.23	99,242
Sierra Leone	.12	49,621
Singapore	.23	99,242
Somalia	.12	49,621
South Africa	1.86	793,932
Spain	.70	297,725
Sri Lanka	.12	49,621
Sudan	.23	99,242
Suriname	.12	49,621
Swaziland	.12	49,621
Sweden	2.33	992,415
Switzerland	2.33	992,415
Syria	.12	49,621
Tanzania	.12	49,621
Thailand	.35	148,862
Togo	.12	49,621
Tonga	.12	49,621
Trinidad and Tobago	.23	99,242
Tunisia	.47	198,483
Turkey	.47	198,483
Uganda	.12	49,621
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.70	297,725
U.S.S.R.	6.98	2,977,246
United Arab Emirates	.23	99,242
United Kingdom	6.98	2,977,246
United States	6.98	2,977,246
Upper Volta	.12	49,621
Uruguay	.12	49,621
Vatican City	.12	49,621
Venezuela	.70	297,725
Vietnam	.12	49,621
Yemen (Aden)	.12	49,621
Yemen (Sanaa)	.12	49,621
Yugoslavia	.23	99,242
Zaire	.23	99,242
Zambia	.12	49,621
Zimbabwe	.23	99,242
Total	[1]100.00	$42,636,644

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7, France

Executive Head. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow (Senegalese), was elected Director General on November 15, 1974. His term expires in November 1987.

Origin and Development. Plans for establishment of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) were initiated in 1942 at a series of meetings held by the Ministers of Education of the governments-in-exile located in London. In 1943, additional countries were represented at these meetings. At a meeting in April 1944, sponsored jointly by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education and the United States, proposals were drawn up for a U.N. agency for educational and cultural reconstruction. A revised draft constitution was prepared by the United States and submitted to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London in April 1945, together with the proposals and comments of more than 20 governments concerning this draft.

The Constitution of UNESCO was completed and adopted at a conference held in London, England, in November 1945 at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom, in association with the French Government. The UNESCO Constitution came into force on November 4, 1946.

UNESCO received assets of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation which were transferred by the League of Nations to the United Nations. UNESCO became a specialized agency of the United Nations on December 14, 1946, upon approval of an agreement between the two organizations.

Purpose. The original purpose of UNESCO was to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among member states in the fields of education, science, and culture. In the accomplishment of this purpose, the Organization was to advance mutual knowledge and understanding by international conferences, expert studies and meetings, and the dissemination of factual information concerned with education, the natural sciences, the social sciences, cultural activities, and mass communication; to promote the free flow of ideas by work and image; to encourage the exchange of persons, publications, and other materials of information; to assure conservation and protection of books, works of art, and monuments of historical and scientific significance; and to collaborate with member states at their request in developing educational, scientific, and cultural programs. UNESCO also acts as an executing agency for projects funded by the U.N. Development Program and works closely with UNICEF and UNRWA on joint educational programs.

Structure. The major body in UNESCO is the General Conference, composed of all UNESCO members, which makes general policy and approves a detailed program and budget submitted by the Director General. The General Conference meets every 2 years. At each session, it elects from among the delegates appointed by member states to that General Conference the number of members required to fill the vacancies of 51-member Executive Board. The Executive Board, whose members represent their national governments, acts for the General Conference between its sessions. The following 45 countries have representatives on the Executive Board through the 1983 General Conference:

Algeria
Argentina
Belgium
Brazil
Burundi
Cameroon
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Guatemala
U.S.S.R.
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Hungary
India
Lesotho
Malaysia
China, People's Rep.
Iraq
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Morocco
New Zealand
Nigeria
Pakistan
Senegal
Spain
Sudan
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukrainian S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States*
Vietnam
Zaire

*The U.S. Executive Board member was reelected to serve until the 1985 General Conference but will only serve through 1984 when the United States' withdrawal becomes effective.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1946.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 60 Stat. 721 (1946). 22 U.S.C., 287 m-t (1952); Constitution of UNESCO, September 30, 1946, 61 Stat. 2495, TIAS 1580.

U.S. Contribution. The General Conference of UNESCO at its 21st biennial session in 1980 voted a onetime triennial budget for calendar years 1981–83 of $625,374,000. The 3-year budget was adopted in order to harmonize UNESCO's budget cycle with those of other U.N. agencies beginning in 1984. After adjustments for miscellaneous income, the total assessment on member states amounted to $597,480,000, or $199,160,000 for each year. The United States contribution, based an assessment of 25%, was 49,790,000 for each of the calendar years 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Because of United States statutory withholdings for PLO activities, the United States paid $49,590,000 of the calendar year 1983 (fiscal year 1984) assessment.

U.S. Withdrawal from UNESCO. At the end of 1983, the United States notified UNESCO of its intention to withdraw from the Organization effective December 31, 1984. The notification of withdrawal resulted from United States concerns about the Organization's politicization, statist orientation, failure to represent minority rights, excessive budget growth and mismanagement.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (151)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 19,916
Albania	.01	19,916
Algeria	.12	238,992
Angola	.01	19,916
Argentina	.77	1,533,532
Australia	1.81	3,604,796
Austria	.70	1,394,120
Bahrain	.01	19,916
Bangladesh	.04	79,664
Barbados	.01	19,916
Belgium	1.21	2,409,836
Benin	.01	19,916
Bolivia	.01	19,916
Botswana	.01	19,916
Brazil	1.26	2,509,416
Bulgaria	.16	318,656
Burma	.01	19,916
Burundi	.01	19,916
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.38	756,808
Cameroon	.01	19,916
Canada	3.24	6,452,784
Cape Verde	.01	19,916
Central African Rep.	.01	19,916
Chad	.01	19,916
Chile	.07	139,412
China, People's Rep.	1.60	3,186,560
Colombia	.11	219,076
Comoros	.01	19,916
Congo	.01	19,916
Costa Rica	.02	39,832
Cuba	.11	219,076
Cyprus	.01	19,916
Czechoslovakia	.82	1,633,112
Denmark	.73	1,453,868
Dominica	.01	19,916
Dominican Rep.	.03	59,748
Ecuador	.02	39,832
Egypt	.07	139,412
El Salvador	.01	19,916
Equatorial Guinea	.01	19,916
Ethiopia	.01	19,916
Finland	.47	936,052
France	6.19	12,328,004
Gabon	.02	39,832
Gambia	.01	19,916
German Dem. Rep.	1.37	2,728,492
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8.22	16,370,952
Ghana	.03	59,748
Greece	.35	697,060
Grenada	.01	19,916
Guatemala	.02	39,832
Guinea	.01	19,916
Guinea-Bissau	.01	19,916
Guyana	.01	19,916
Haiti	.01	19,916
Honduras	.01	19,916
Hungary	.33	657,228
Iceland	.03	59,748
India	.59	1,175,044
Indonesia	.16	318,656
Iran	.64	1,274,624
Iraq	.12	238,992
Ireland	.16	318,656
Israel	.25	497,900
Italy	3.41	6,791,356
Ivory Coast	.03	59,748
Jamaica	.02	39,832
Japan	9.48	18,880,368
Jordan	.01	19,916
Kampuchea	.01	19,916
Kenya	.01	19,916
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.05	99,580
Korea. Rep. of	.15	298,740
Kuwait	.20	398,320
Laos	.01	19,916
Lebanon	.03	59,748
Lesotho	.01	19,916
Liberia	.01	19,916

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (151)	%	*Amount*
Libya	.23	458,068
Luxembourg	.05	99,580
Madagascar	.01	19,916
Malawi	.01	19,916
Malaysia	.09	179,244
Maldives	.01	19,916
Mali	.01	19,916
Malta	.01	19,916
Mauritania	.01	19,916
Mauritius	.01	19,916
Mexico	.75	1,493,700
Monaco	.01	19,916
Mongolia	.01	19,916
Morocco	.05	99,580
Mozambique	.01	19,916
Nepal	.01	19,916
Netherlands	1.61	3,206,476
New Zealand	.27	537,732
Nicaragua	.01	19,916
Niger	.01	19,916
Nigeria	.16	318,656
Norway	.49	975,884
Oman	.01	19,916
Pakistan	.07	139,412
Panama	.02	39,832
Papua New Guinea	.01	19,916
Paraguay	.01	19,916
Peru	.06	119,496
Philippines	.10	199,160
Poland	1.23	2,449,668
Portugal	.19	378,404
Qatar	.03	59,748
Romania	.21	418,236
Rwanda	.01	19,916
St. Lucia	.01	19,916
San Marino	.01	19,916
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	19,916
Saudi Arabia	.57	1,135,212
Senegal	.01	19,916
Seychelles	.01	19,916
Sierra Leone	.01	19,916
Singapore	.08	159,328
Somalia	.01	19,916
Spain	1.68	3,345,888
Sri Lanka	.02	39,832
Sudan	.01	19,916
Suriname	.01	19,916
Swaziland	.01	19,916
Sweden	1.30	2,589,080
Switzerland	1.04	2,071,264
Syria	.03	59,748
Tanzania	.01	19,916
Thailand	.01	199,160
Togo	.01	19,916
Tonga	.01	19,916
Trinidad and Tobago	.03	59,748
Tunisia	.03	59,748
Turkey	.30	597,480
Uganda	.01	19,916
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.44	2,867,904
U.S.S.R.	10.98	21,867,768
United Arab Emirates	.10	199,160
United Kingdom	4.41	8,782,956
United States	25.00	[1]49,790,000
Upper Volta	.01	19,916
Uruguay	.04	79,664
Venezuela	.49	975,884
Vietnam	.03	59,748
Yemen (Aden)	.01	19,916
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	19,916
Yugoslavia	.41	816,556
Zaire	.02	39,832
Zambia	.02	39,832
Total	100.00	$199,160,000

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[1] Because of U.S. Statutory restrictions, the United States paid a total of $49,590,000 of its 1983 calendar year assessment.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Halfdan Mahler (Danish), Director General, term expires July 1988.

Origin and Development. The establishment of the World Health Organization in 1948 was the result of efforts initiated at the United Nations San Francisco Conference in 1945, when a declaration was adopted drawing attention to the need for the early establishment of a single international health organization.

A Technical Preparatory Committee, which was composed of technical health experts designated by 16 governments, met in Paris, France, from March 18 to April 5, 1946, and drew up proposals for a constitution for consideration by an International Health Conference.

The International Health Conference met in New York, New York, from June 19 to July 22, 1946. On July 22 the Constitution of the World Health Organization was signed by representatives of 61 states. It entered into force on April 7, 1948, when it had been ratified by 26 members of the United Nations. The First Health Assembly met in June and July of 1948.

The agreement between the United Nations and WHO, making the latter a specialized agency, came into force on September 1, 1948.

Purpose. The World Health Organization (WHO) acts as a coordinating authority on international public health work; helps to build strong national health services capable of meeting essential health needs; stimulates and works with governments on programs to eradicate endemic and other wide-spread diseases; promotes activities in the field of population and the improvement of nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child care, and mental health; promotes and encourages research in health; promotes adoption of international standards with respect to food, biological, and pharmaceutical products; and furnishes advice and direct aid to governments in emergencies.

Its World Health Assembly has declared that the main social target of governments and of WHO should be "the attainment by all the citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life." WHO's Expanded Program on Immunization aims to make available to all the children of the world, by 1990, vaccinations against the six major childhood diseases; tuberculosis, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, measles, diphtheria, and tetanus. After many years of work to combat smallpox, WHO declared in 1979 that the disease had been eradicated.

Structure. The policymaking body of WHO is the World Health Assembly composed of all members (for listing of members, see Scale of Assessments tabulation). The Assembly meets annually. It determines the broad policy of the Organization, approves the general program of work for a specific period, adopts the annual program and budget, and elects the Director General.

The Health Assembly elects the 30 members that are entitled to designate persons to serve on the Executive Board, 10 being replaced each year. (Effective in May 1984, Board membership was increased to 31.) The Executive Board represents the Health Assembly between its sessions. The members of the Board for the period May 1983–May 1984 were designated by the following Organization members:

Argentina
Belgium
Bulgaria
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Djibouti
Ethiopia
France
Ghana
Guinea-Bissau
Iceland
Iraq
Japan
Malaysia
Maldives
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Pakistan
Panama
Sao Tome and Principe
Seychelles
Spain
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
United Arab Emirates
U.S.S.R.
United States
Venezuela
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 441 (1948). 22 U.S.C. 290 (1952); Constitution of the World Health Organization, July 22, 1946, 62 Stat. 2679, TIAS 1808.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total, effective January 1, 1974. (P.L. 92-544, October 25, 1972.)

U.S. Contribution. The gross budget of WHO for calendar year 1983 was $261,466,750 with an assessment budget of $246,966,750. The United States was assessed 25% or $61,741,690 and received a Tax Equalization fund credit of $3,122,381, making the total U.S. requirement for calendar year 1983 $58,619,309. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

In addition to its regular assessed contribution to WHO, the United States voluntarily contributed approximately $6,000,000 to the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, the Onchocerciasis Control Program, and the Tropical Disease Research Program. These contributions were paid from fiscal year 1984 AID and Department of Health and Human Services funds.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1983

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 24,695
Albania	.01	24,695
Algeria	.12	296,360
Angola	.01	24,695
Argentina	.77	1,901,645
Australia	1.80	4,445,405
Austria	.70	1,728,770
Bahamas	.01	24,695
Bahrain	.01	24,695
Bangladesh	.04	98,790
Barbados	.01	24,695
Belgium	1.20	2,963,600
Benin	.01	24,695
Bolivia	.01	24,695
Botswana	.01	24,695
Brazil	1.25	3,087,085

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Bulgaria	.16	395,150
Burma	.01	24,695
Burundi	.01	24,695
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.38	938,470
Cameroon	.01	24,695
Canada	3.22	7,952,330
Cape Verde	.01	24,695
Central African Rep.	.01	24,695
Chad	.01	24,695
Chile	.07	172,880
China, People's Rep.	1.59	3,926,775
Colombia	.11	271,665
Comoros	.01	24,695
Congo	.01	24,695
Costa Rica	.02	49,395
Cuba	.11	271,665
Cyprus	.01	24,695
Czechoslovakia	.81	2,000,430
Denmark	.73	1,802,860
Djibouti	.01	24,695
Dominican Rep.	.03	74,090
Ecuador	.02	49,395
Egypt	.07	172,880
El Salvador	.01	24,695
Equatorial Guinea	.01	24,695
Ethiopia	.01	24,695
Fiji	.01	24,695
Finland	.47	1,160,745
France	6.15	15,188,455
Gabon	.02	49,395
Gambia	.01	24,695
German Dem. Rep.	1.37	3,383,445
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8.17	20,177,185
Ghana	.03	74,090
Greece	.34	839,690
Grenada	.01	24,695
Guatemala	.02	49,395
Guinea	.01	24,695
Guinea-Bissau	.01	24,695
Guyana	.01	24,695
Haiti	.01	24,695
Honduras	.01	24,695
Hungary	.32	790,295
Iceland	.03	74,090
India	.59	1,457,105
Indonesia	.16	395,150
Iran	.64	1,580,590
Iraq	.12	296,360
Ireland	.16	395,150
Israel	.24	592,720
Italy	3.39	8,372,175
Ivory Coast	.03	74,090
Jamaica	.02	49,395
Japan	9.42	23,264,275
Jordan	.01	24,695
Kampuchea	.01	24,695
Kenya	.01	24,695
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.05	123,485

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Korea. Rep. of	.15	370,450
Kuwait	.20	493,935
Laos	.01	24,695
Lebanon	.03	74,090
Lesotho	.01	24,695
Liberia	.01	24,695
Libya	.22	543,330
Luxembourg	.05	123,485
Madagascar	.01	24,695
Malawi	.01	24,695
Malaysia	.09	222,270
Maldives	.01	24,695
Mali	.01	24,695
Malta	.01	24,695
Mauritania	.01	24,695
Mauritius	.01	24,695
Mexico	.75	1,852,250
Monaco	.01	24,695
Mongolia	.01	24,695
Morocco	.05	123,485
Mozambique	.01	24,695
Namibia	.01	24,695
Nepal	.01	24,695
Netherlands	1.60	3,951,470
New Zealand	.26	642,115
Nicaragua	.01	24,695
Niger	.01	24,695
Nigeria	.16	395,150
Norway	.49	1,210,140
Oman	.01	24,695
Pakistan	.07	172,880
Panama	.02	49,395
Papua New Guinea	.01	24,695
Paraguay	.01	24,695
Peru	.06	148,180
Philippines	.10	246,970
Poland	1.22	3,012,995
Portugal	.19	469,240
Qatar	.03	74,090
Romania	.20	493,935
Rwanda	.01	24,695
St. Lucia	.01	24,695
Samoa	.01	24,695
San Marino	.01	24,695
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	24,695
Saudi Arabia	.57	1,407,710
Senegal	.01	24,695
Seychelles	.01	24,695
Sierra Leone	.01	24,695
Singapore	.08	197,575
Somalia	.01	24,695
South Africa	.41	1,012,565
Spain	1.67	4,124,345
Sri Lanka	.02	49,395
Sudan	.01	24,695
Suriname	.01	24,695
Swaziland	.01	24,695
Sweden	1.29	3,185,870

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (157)	%	*Amount*
Switzerland	1.03	2,543,760
Syria	.03	74,090
Tanzania	.01	24,695
Thailand	.10	246,970
Togo	.01	24,695
Tonga	.01	24,695
Trinidad and Tobago	.03	74,090
Tunisia	.03	74,090
Turkey	.29	716,205
Uganda	.01	24,695
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.44	3,556,315
U.S.S.R.	10.91	26,944,080
United Arab Emirates	.10	246,970
United Kingdom	4.38	10,817,145
United States	25.00	[1]61,741,690
Upper Volta	.01	24,695
Uruguay	.04	98,790
Venezuela	.49	1,210,140
Vietnam	.03	74,090
Yemen (Aden)	.01	24,695
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	24,695
Yugoslavia	.41	1,012,565
Zaire	.02	49,395
Zambia	.02	49,395
Zimbabwe	.01	24,695
Total	100.00	[2]$246,966,750

[1] The United States received a Tax Equalization fund credit of $3,122,381, making its total calendar year 1983 requirement $58,619,309.

[2] Assessments for countries that became members during the budgetary period are not reflected in the above scale of assessments.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Bern, Switzerland

Executive Head. Botto De Barros (Brazilian), Director General, term of office expires December 31, 1989.

Origin and Development. In May 1863, at the suggestion of U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, representatives of 15 states met in Paris, France, to consider principles relating to the systematic exchange of international postal matter. At Bern, Switzerland, in 1874, a postal convention signed by

22 states created the General Postal Union, which provided the first general agreement standardizing and simplifying international postal rates. Through this convention, which came into force on July 1, 1875, an international bureau was established at Bern under the supervision of the Swiss Government. Since the Paris Congress of 1878, the Union has been known as the Universal Postal Union. At present, the Union is governed by the provisions of the 1964 Vienna Constitution and the 1979 Universal Postal Convention of Rio de Janeiro which went into force on July 1, 1981.

The Union entered into an agreement of relationship as a specialized agency with the United Nations, effective July 1, 1948.

Purpose. The purpose of the Universal Postal Union is to assure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote, in that sphere, the development of international cooperation. The Universal Postal Congress normally meets every 5 years to review and revise its convention, regulations, and other agreements. Its work is facilitated by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, which serves as a clearinghouse on a number of matters during intervals between meetings of the Congress.

Structure. The policymaking body of the UPU is the Congress composed of all UPU members. (For listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Congress meets quinquennially. It approves the broad policy for the Organization and decides on the work program and the budget.

The Congress elects a 40 member-Executive Council to act for it between sessions of the Congress. The following members were elected to the Executive Council in 1984 and will serve until the next Congress, in 1989:

Algeria
Australia
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Cameroon
Chile
Colombia
Ethiopia
Egypt
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iraq
Ireland
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Madagascar
Mexico
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Switzerland
Thailand
Uruguay
United States
U.S.S.R.
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. July 1, 1875.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Constitution signed at Vienna July 10, 1964, as amended, and final protocol. Universal Postal Convention of 1979 entered into force for the United States July 1, 1981, TIAS 9972.

U.S. Contribution. Members are divided into eight classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units (ranging from 1 unit to 50 units).

For calendar year 1984, the United States accepted 50 units, out of a total of 1,065 contributory units.

Total assessments against members for calendar year 1984, amounted to 18,637,500 Swiss francs, or approximately $8,849,837. The United States was assessed 4.69%, or $415,485, for UPU common operating expenses and $42,071 for English translation services, thus making a total assessed contribution of 963,600

Swiss francs, or $457,556. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1984

Members (166)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.09	$ 8,310
Albania	.09	8,310
Algeria	.47	41,549
Angola	.09	8,310
Argentina	1.88	166,178
Australia	2.35	207,743
Austria	.47	41,549
Bahamas	.09	8,310
Bahrain	.09	8,310
Bangladesh	1.41	124,646
Barbados	.09	8,310
Belgium	1.41	124,646
Belize	.09	8,310
Benin	.09	8,310
Bhutan	.09	8,310
Bolivia	.09	8,310
Botswana	.09	8,310
Brazil	2.35	207,743
Bulgaria	.28	24,929
Burma	.28	24,929
Burundi	.09	8,310
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.28	24,929
Cameroon	.09	8,310
Canada	4.69	415,485
Cape Verde	.09	8,310
Central African Rep.	.09	8,310
Chad	.09	8,310
Chile	.47	41,549
China, People's Rep.	4.69	415,485
Colombia	.28	24,929
Comoros	.09	8,310
Congo	.09	8,310
Costa Rica	.09	8,310
Cuba	.28	24,929
Cyprus	.09	8,310
Czechoslovakia	.94	83,097
Denmark	.94	83,097
Djibouti	.09	8,310
Dominica	.09	8,310
Dominican Rep.	.28	24,929
Ecuador	.28	24,929
Egypt	1.41	124,646
El Salvador	.09	8,310
Equatorial Guinea	.28	24,929
Ethiopia	.09	8,310
Fiji	.09	8,310
Finland	.94	83,097
France	4.69	415,485
Gabon	.09	8,310
Gambia	.09	8,310
German Dem. Rep.	1.41	124,646
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.69	415,485

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (166)	%	*Amount*
Ghana	.28	24,929
Greece	.28	24,929
Grenada	.09	8,310
Guatemala	.28	24,929
Guinea	.09	8,310
Guinea-Bissau	.09	8,310
Guyana	.09	8,310
Haiti	.28	24,929
Honduras	.09	8,310
Hungary	.94	83,097
Iceland	.09	8,310
India	2.35	207,743
Indonesia	.94	83,097
Iran	.47	41,549
Iraq	.47	41,549
Ireland	.94	83,097
Israel	.28	24,929
Italy	2.35	207,743
Ivory Coast	.28	24,929
Jamaica	.09	8,310
Japan	4.69	415,485
Jordan	.09	8,310
Kampuchea	.09	8,310
Kenya	.28	24,929
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.47	41,549
Korea. Rep. of	.94	83,097
Kuwait	.94	83,097
Laos	.09	8,310
Lebanon	.09	8,310
Lesotho	.09	8,310
Liberia	.09	8,310
Libya	.47	41,549
Liechtenstein	.09	8,310
Luxembourg	.28	24,929
Madagascar	.28	24,929
Malawi	.09	8,310
Malaysia	.28	24,929
Maldives	.09	8,310
Mali	.09	8,310
Malta	.09	8,310
Mauritania	.09	8,310
Mauritius	.09	8,310
Mexico	1.41	124,646
Monaco	.09	8,310
Mongolia	.09	8,310
Morocco	.47	41,549
Mozambique	.09	8,310
Nauru	.09	8,310
Nepal	.28	24,929
Netherlands	1.41	124,646
Netherlands Antilles	.09	8,310
New Zealand	1.88	166,177
Nicaragua	.09	8,310
Niger	.09	8,310
Nigeria	.94	83,097
Norway	.94	83,097
Oman	.09	8,310
Pakistan	1.41	124,646

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1984—Continued

Members (166)	%	*Amount*
Panama	.09	8,310
Papua New Guinea	.09	8,310
Paraguay	.09	8,310
Peru	.28	24,929
Philippines	.09	8,310
Poland	.94	83,097
Portugal	.47	41,549
Qatar	.47	41,549
Romania	.47	41,549
Rwanda	.09	8,310
St. Lucia	.09	8,310
Saint Vincent	.09	8,310
San Marino	.09	8,310
Sao Tome and Principe	.09	8,310
Saudi Arabia	2.35	207,743
Senegal	.09	8,310
Seychelles	.09	8,310
Sierra Leone	.09	8,310
Singapore	.09	8,310
Somalia	.09	8,310
South Africa	.09	8,310
Spain	2.35	207,743
Sri Lanka	.47	41,549
Sudan	.09	8,310
Suriname	.09	8,310
Swaziland	.09	8,310
Sweden	1.41	124,646
Switzerland	1.41	124,646
Syria	.09	8,310
Tanzania	.09	8,310
Thailand	.28	24,929
Togo	.09	8,310
Tonga	.09	8,310
Trinidad and Tobago	.09	8,310
Tunisia	.47	41,549
Turkey	.47	41,549
Tuvalu	.09	8,310
Uganda	.09	8,310
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.94	83,097
United Arab Emirates	.09	8,310
U.S.S.R.	2.35	207,743
United Kingdom	4.69	415,485
United Kingdom Territories	.47	41,549
United States	4.69	[1]415,485
Upper Volta	.09	8,310
Uruguay	.28	24,929
Vanuatu	.09	8,310
Vatican City	.09	8,310
Venezuela	.28	24,929
Vietnam	.09	8,310
Yemen (Aden)	.09	8,310
Yemen (Sanaa)	.09	8,310
Yugoslavia	.47	41,549
Zaire	.28	24,929
Zambia	.28	24,929
Zimbabwe	.28	24,929
Total	100.00	$8,849,837

[1] In addition the United States was assessed $42,071 for English Translation Service for a total contribution of $457,556.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

34 Chemin des Colombettes
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Arpad Bogsch (American), Director General, term expires in 1991.

Origin and Development. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by a Convention negotiated at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1967, which entered into force on April 26, 1970.

The origins of WIPO may be traced back to 1883 when the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was established and to 1886 when the Berne Copyright Convention was established. (The United States is a member of the Paris Convention but not of the Berne Convention.) Shortly thereafter, the Secretariat of these conventions became known as the United International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Paris Convention is the principal worldwide convention in the industrial property field. This Convention concerns international protection of rights in industrial property, including patents, trademarks, commercial names, industrial designs, and related rights by assuring national treatment, right of priority, and application of certain common rules. Periodic conferences have been held pursuant to this Convention to revise or amend the 1883 Convention. As noted above, the last of these conferences was held in 1967 at Stockholm where negotiations took place for the establishment of WIPO. A first session of a revision conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1980, a second session was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1981, a third session in 1982 and a fourth session in 1984 was held in Geneva.

Purpose. The objectives of the WIPO Convention are twofold:

(1) To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among states and, where appropriate, in collaboration with other international organizations.

(2) To insure administrative cooperation among the Unions. WIPO centralizes the administration of the Unions and supervises such administration through its various organs.

WIPO (1) provides the Secretariat for the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; (2) handles the preparatory and administrative work of the conferences of revision; (3) conducts studies and provides services to member states to facilitate the protection of industrial property; (4) serves as a clearinghouse for information on and interpretation of patent and trademark laws; (5) serves as a medium to promote ratification by states of the revisions of the Paris Convention and the adherence of new members; (6) publishes a monthly periodical and other publications designed to further industrial property protection, and (7) carries out similar functions in respect to other forms of Intellectual Property.

In addition to subscribing to the Paris Convention, the United States, on May 25, 1972 became a party to the agreements covering the Nice Union on the International Classification for Registering Trademarks. The United States has deposited its instrument of ratification on the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against unauthorized duplication of their phonograms. This agreement entered for the United States on March 10, 1974. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification on December 21, 1973, and this Agreement entered into force on October 7, 1975. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Patent Cooperation Treaty in November 1975, and this Treaty entered into force on January 24, 1978. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure in September 1979. This Treaty entered into force on August 19, 1980.

Structure. The WIPO Convention provides for biennial meetings of the General Assembly, consisting of member states of this Convention which are also members of any of the other WIPO agreements, and the Conference, consisting of member states of the WIPO Convention whether or not they are members of any of the other WIPO agreements. A total of 108 states were parties to the WIPO Convention in 1984:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile
Chad
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus

Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Libya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Netherlands
Niger
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Industrial Property Convention provides for biennial meetings of the Assembly, composed of all Convention members, and annual meetings of the Executive Committee, composed of one-fourth of states members of the Assembly. Member states of the Paris Convention totaled 94 in 1984.

The principal administrative organs of the Nice Agreement, the Strasbourg Agreement, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and the Budapest Treaty are assemblies consisting of all the member states. In 1984, the Nice Agreement had 32 member states; the Strasbourg Agreement had 27 member states; the Patent Cooperation Treaty had 37 member states; and the Budapest Treaty had 15 members.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Paris Convention, 1887; WIPO Convention, 1970; Nice Agreement, 1972; Strasbourg Agreement, 1975; Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1978; Budapest Treaty, 1980.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Paris Convention (Stockholm Act), Senate consent to ratification, February 28, 1970 (TIAS 6923, 7727), U.S. ratifications deposited June 5, 1970 and May 22, 1973; WIPO Convention, Senate consent to ratification, February 28, 1970 (TIAS 6923), U.S. ratification deposited May 25, 1970; Nice Agreement, Senate consent to accession, December 11, 1971 (TIAS 7419), U.S. accession deposited, February 25, 1972; Strasbourg Agreement, Senate consent to ratification October 30, 1973 (TIAS 8140). U.S. ratification deposited December 21, 1973; Patent Cooperation Treaty, Senate consent to ratification October 30, 1973 (TIAS 8733), U.S. ratification deposited November 26, 1975; Budapest Treaty, U.S. ratification deposited September 24, 1979.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. annual contribution in connection with our membership in the Paris Convention shall not exceed 6% of the total contributions of all participating countries. (Public Law 86–614, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 269f.) There are no statutory limitations on annual contributions for U.S. membership in the Nice, and Strasbourg Agreements, or in the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

U.S. Contribution. The United States does not make an assessed contribution in connection with its adherence to the WIPO Convention or the Budapest Treaty. Assessed contributions are made through membership in the Paris Convention and the Nice and Strasbourg Agreements, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Members of the Paris Convention and the aforementioned agreements are divided into seven classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed numbers of units. The United States is a member of Class I for each of these agreements. Assessed contributions for the patent Cooperation Treaty are based on patent application filing activity.

For calendar year 1983, the total assessment budget of the Paris Convention, the Nice, and Strasbourg Agreements, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty was 13,789,000 Swiss francs, or approximately $6,548,392 (converted from Swiss francs). Of this amount the United States was assessed 1,046,639 Swiss francs, or approximately $497,049, which amounts to 7.59% of the total budget.

In fiscal year 1984, including adjustments, the United States contributed 1,062,628 Swiss francs, or $504,632 from fiscal year 1984 funds. Broken down, these contributions were: Paris Union—$201,449, Nice Union—$19,964, Strasbourg Union—$94,868; and the Patent Treaty Cooperation—$188,351.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

41 Avenue Giuseppe-Matta,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. G.O.P. Obasi (Nigerian), Secretary General, term of office expires December 1987.

Origin and Development. The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization opened for signature in Washington, D.C., on October 11, 1947, and entered into effect on March 23, 1950. The convention was drawn up by a Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), an international nongovernmental organization founded at Utrecht, Netherlands, in 1878. The IMO continued to function on an interim basis, pending formal establishment of the World Meteorological Organization which took place on April 4, 1951, at the First Congress of WMO. On this date the activities, resources, and obligations of the IMO were transferred to WMO.

The U.N. General Assembly approved, on December 20, 1951, an agreement between the United Nations and WMO establishing the latter as a specialized agency. The WMO Congress approved the agreement on April 10, 1951.

Purpose. The basic objective of WMO is to coordinate, standardize, and improve world meteorological activities and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries. The purposes of the Organization as set forth in Article 2 of the convention are:

(a) to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations to provide meteorological services and observations;

(b) to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather and climate information;

(c) to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to insure the uniform publication of observations and statistics:

(d) to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture, and other human activities;

(e) to promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services; and

(f) to encourage research and training in meteorology.

Structure. The supreme body of WMO is the Congress, composed of delegates representing member governments, which is convened at intervals not exceeding 4 years. The Executive Council, which is the executive body of the Congress, meets at least once a year to supervise implementation of the resolutions of the Congress, to administer the finances of the Organization, and to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the Congress or by the Convention which established the Organization.

The WMO Convention provides that the Executive Committee shall consist of:

(a) The President and the three Vice Presidents of the Organization (elected by the Congress);

(b) The Presidents of the six regional associations or their alternates (elected by the regional associations which convene normally once every 4 years); and

(c) Twenty-six directors of meteorological services of members of the Organization, or their alternates (elected by the Congress).

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1950. The United States participated in the International Meteorological Organization from 1930 to its termination.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention of the World Meteorological Organization. October 11, 1974, 1 UST 281, TIAS 2052.

U.S. Contribution. The Executive Council approved an expenditure budget for calendar year 1983 of $14,972,300. The U.S. share was 24.55%, or $3,676,093. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (155)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.04	$ 6,708
Albania	.04	6,708
Algeria	.09	13,417
Angola	.09	13,417
Argentina	1.34	201,247
Australia	1.79	268,328
Austria	.58	87,207
Bahamas	.04	6,708
Bahrain	.04	6,708
Bangladesh	.04	6,708
Barbados	.04	6,708
Belgium	1.25	187,829
Belize	.04	6,306
Benin	.04	6,708
Bolivia	.22	33,541
Botswana	.04	6,708
Brazil	1.34	201,247
British Carib. Territory	.04	6,708
Bulgaria	.36	53,665
Burma	.18	26,832
Burundi	.04	6,708
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.49	73,791
Cameroon	.04	6,708
Canada	2.64	395,784
Cape Verde	.04	6,708
Central African Rep.	.04	6,708
Chad	.04	6,708
Chile	.36	53,665
China, People's Rep.	3.85	576,905
Colombia	.31	46,957
Comoros	.04	6,708
Congo	.04	6,708
Costa Rica	.09	13,417
Cuba	.27	40,229
Cyprus	.04	6,708
Czechoslovakia	.94	140,872
Denmark	.72	107,331
Djibouti	.04	6,708
Dominica	.04	6,708
Dominican Rep.	.09	13,417
Ecuador	.09	13,417
Egypt	.45	67,083
El Salvador	.04	6,708
Ethiopia	.04	6,708

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (155)	%	*Amount*
Fiji	.04	6,708
Finland	.54	80,499
France	4.66	697,653
French Polynesia	.04	6,708
Gabon	.04	6,708
Gambia	.04	6,708
German Dem. Rep.	1.39	207,955
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.93	737,903
Ghana	.13	20,124
Greece	.27	40,249
Guatemala	.09	13,417
Guinea	.04	6,708
Guinea-Bissau	.04	6,708
Guyana	.04	6,708
Haiti	.04	6,708
Honduras	.04	6,708
Hong Kong	.04	6,708
Hungary	.54	80,499
Iceland	.09	13,417
India	1.84	275,036
Indonesia	.63	93,915
Iran	.40	60,374
Iraq	.09	13,417
Ireland	.27	40,249
Israel	.27	40,249
Italy	2.24	335,411
Ivory Coast	.09	13,417
Jamaica	.09	13,417
Japan	2.55	382,368
Jordan	.04	6,708
Kampuchea	.04	6,708
Kenya	.04	6,708
Korea, Dem. Rep.	.09	13,417
Korea, Rep. of	.18	26,832
Kuwait	.13	20,124
Laos	.04	6,708
Lebanon	.09	13,417
Lesotho	.04	6,708
Liberia	.04	6,708
Libya	.09	13,417
Luxembourg	.09	13,417
Madagascar	.04	6,708
Malawi	.04	6,708
Malaysia	.36	53,665
Maldives	.04	6,708
Mali	.04	6,708
Malta	.04	6,708
Mauritania	.04	6,708
Mauritius	.04	6,708
Mexico	.85	127,456
Mongolia	.04	6,708
Morocco	.18	26,832
Mozambique	.09	13,417
Nepal	.04	6,708
Netherlands	1.12	167,705
Netherlands Antilles	.04	6,708

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (155)	%	*Amount*
New Caledonia	.04	6,708
New Zealand	.54	80,499
Nicaragua	.04	6,708
Niger	.04	6,708
Nigeria	.27	40,249
Norway	.63	93,915
Oman	.04	6,708
Pakistan	.22	33,541
Panama	.09	13,417
Papua New Guinea	.04	6,708
Paraguay	.04	6,708
Peru	.31	46,957
Philippines	.40	60,374
Poland	1.30	194,538
Portugal	.27	40,249
Qatar	.09	13,417
Romania	.40	60,374
Rwanda	.04	6,708
St. Lucia	.04	6,708
Sao Tome and Principe	.04	6,708
Saudi Arabia	.18	26,832
Senegal	.04	6,708
Seychelles	.04	6,708
Sierra Leone	.04	6,708
Singapore	.09	13,417
Somalia	.04	6,708
South Africa	.81	120,748
Spain	1.25	187,829
Sri Lanka	.22	33,541
Sudan	.13	20,124
Suriname	.04	6,708
Sweden	1.39	207,995
Switzerland	1.16	174,413
Syria	.18	26,832
Tanzania	.04	6,708
Thailand	.31	46,957
Togo	.04	6,708
Trinidad and Tobago	.09	13,417
Tunisia	.09	13,417
Turkey	.54	80,499
Uganda	.04	6,708
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.61	241,495
U.S.S.R.	10.35	1,549,595
United Kingdom	5.73	858,649
United States	24.55	3,676,093
Upper Volta	.04	6,708
Uruguay	.31	46,957
Venezuela	.54	80,499
Vietnam	.09	13,417
Yemen (Aden)	.04	6,708
Yemen (Sanaa)	.04	6,708
Yugoslavia	.54	80,499
Zaire	.18	26,832
Zambia	.09	13,417
Zimbabwe	.04	6,708
Total	100.00	$14,972,320

WMO—Voluntary Cooperation Program

The Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP) was established by the Fifth WMO Congress in 1967 to assist developing nations in their participation in the World Weather Watch (WWW). The 8th WMO Congress (1979) agreed to change the VAP to the Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP). The WWW is a program to upgrade the observation, communication, processing, and dissemination of global weather information. The VCP, consisting of expert services, equipment, and long-term fellowships, is used where this kind of assistance is unavailable from national resources, bilateral or multilateral assistance, or the U.N. Development Program.

Toward the calendar year 1984 program the United States pledged a cash contribution of $150,000 to the VCP, but not to exceed 40% of the total unrestricted cash contribution of all member governments. An additional $2.15 million was pledged as contributions-in-kind to the VCP Equipment and Services Program for equipment, services, and training projects selected by the United States. However, due to lead-time required for program activities, expenditures will be reported on at a later date.

INTER-AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS

Organization of American States (OAS)

**17th and Constitution Avenue, NW.,
Washington, D.C.**

Executive Head. Joao Clemente Baena Soares (Brazilian), Secretary General, term of office expires July 1989.

Origin and Development. In 1890, 18 nations of the Western Hemisphere, at the First International Conference of American States, formed the International Union of American Republics. At the Ninth Conference of American States in April 1948, representatives of 21 American Republics signed the Charter establishing the Organization of American States. This charter became the treaty basis for the OAS on December 13, 1951. Revisions adopted in a protocol in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1967, which came into effect in February 1970, provide for an annual General Assembly to which three other representative organs report: the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture. The General Secretariat functions as the central permanent organ, under the Secretary General responsible to the General Assembly. Administrative responsibility remains with the Secretary General, who consults the above-mentioned organs in preparing the program budgets.

Purpose. The purposes of the Organization of American States are as follows:

(a) to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;

(b) to prevent possible causes of difficulties and to insure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states;

(c) to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression;

(d) to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them; and

(e) to promote by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1890.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the Organization of American States, April 30, 1948, 2 UST 2394, TIAS 2361.

U.S. Contribution. The regular budget is prepared by the Secretary General, reviewed by the Program and Budget Committee of the Permanent Council, and submitted to the annual General Assembly for final approval.

For fiscal year 1984 the General Assembly approved an assessment budget of $60,770,600. The United States was assessed 66%, or $40,080,900. In addition, the United States contributed $7,600,000 to the Tax Reimbursement for U.S. citizen employees. This amount was reduced by $3,040,000, representing a planned arrearage for reduction of the U.S. assessment percentage, making the total U.S. contribution $44,640,900. This amount was paid fiscal year 1984 funds.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
Scale of Assessments
Fiscal Year 1984

Members (31)	%	*Amount*
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	$12,100
Argentina	7.47	4,536,400
Barbados	.08	48,600
Bolivia	.18	109,300
Brazil	9.36	5,684,200
Chile	.82	498,000
Colombia	.99	601,200
Costa Rica	.18	109,300
Cuba[1]	1.17	710,500
Dominica	.02	12,100
Dominican Rep.	.18	109,300
Ecuador	.18	109,300
El Salvador	.18	109,300
Grenada	.03	18,200
Guatemala	.18	109,300
Haiti	.18	109,300
Honduras	.18	109,300
Jamaica	.18	109,300
Mexico	7.02	4,263,100
Nicaragua	.18	109,300
Panama	.18	109,300
Paraguay	.18	109,300
Peru	.54	327,900
St. Vincent	.02	12,100
St. Lucia	.03	18,200
Suriname	.14	85,000
Trinidad and Tobago	.18	109,300
United States	66.00	[2]40,080,900
Uruguay	.36	218,600
Venezuela	3.59	2,180,100
Sub-total	100.00	60,728,100
New Member		
Bahamas	.07	42,500
Total	100.07	$60,770,600

[1] The quota assigned to Cuba will not be put into effect as long as Resolution VI of the Eighth Meeting of the Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, by which the present government of the state was excluded from participation in the Inter-American system, shall be in force. That quota is shown only for the purpose of establishing the correlative percentages.

[2] The United States paid 60.95% of the assessed budget during 1984 and a Tax Reimbursement of $7,600,000, for a total requirement of $44,640,900 paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

OAS Voluntary Programs

The United States also contributed to the following OAS voluntary programs during calendar year 1984 from AID appropriations.

Special Development Assistance Fund. This program provides funds for activities having high development priority in such fields as natural resources, development planning, tourism, manpower, and social development. The United States made a cash contribution of $6,000,000 in calendar year 1984 from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Special Multilateral Fund. This fund finances two major programs.

(1) Regional Science and Technology Development with technical assistance, training, and research projects. The program creates and strengthens existing institutions by the introduction and application of modern research techniques and new technologies to development problems.

(2) Regional Educational Development concentrates on educational planning and administration, adaptation of education to development requirements, technical education, educational research, educational technology, and basic studies and supporting activities.

The U.S. contribution in calendar year 1984 was $6,500,000, paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata). This fund promotes horizontal cooperation whereby member states jointly plan projects of mutual interest concerning specific educational, scientific, or technological problems. The United States made a contribution of $2,600,000 to this fund in calendar year 1984 from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Special Cultural Fund. This fund contributes to the cultural development and cooperation of the member states through sharing of each country's cultural heritage. It also promotes the preservation and marketing of traditional crafts. The U.S. contribution for calendar year 1984 was $400,000, paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Inter-American Indian Institute

Ninos-Heroes, 139, Mexico 7, D.F.

Executive Head. Dr. Oscar Arze Quintanilla (Bolivian), Director, term of office expires July 1987.

Origin. The convention creating the Inter-American Indian Institute came into effect on December 31, 1941. The Institute was registered as an Inter-American Specialized Organization by the Council of the Organization of American States on March 17, 1953.

Purpose. The Institute develops information of use to member governments in planning for the economic, social, and cultural betterment of Indians, and acts in a consultative and advisory capacity for national bureaus of Indian affairs.

Structure. The Governing Body exercises control over the Institute and ordinarily meets every 2 years. It elects the 5-member Executive Committee, which is vested with the executive powers of the Institute.

The Institute was composed of the following 17 members in 1984:

Argentina[1]
Bolivia
Brazil[2]
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico[2]
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay[2]
Peru[2]
United States[2]
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1941.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention providing for the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, November 29, 1940, 56 Stat. 1303, TS 978.

U.S. Contribution. The Executive Committee adopted a calendar year 1984 assessment budget of $162,767. The United States was assessed 63.54% of the total, or $103,422. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

Executive Head. Francisco Morillo Andrade (Venezuelan), Director General, term expires in January 1986.

Origin and Development. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was incorporated under the laws of the district of Columbia on July 18, 1942, with the Training and Research Center established at Turrialba, Costa Rica, on land donated by the Government of Costa Rica.

A convention to provide permanent status to the Institute came into force on November 30, 1944, and the Institute was recognized by the Organization of American States as an Inter-American Specialized Organization on February 16, 1949.

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[1] Contributes to the Institute, but has not formally ratified the Convention.

[2] Member of Executive Committee.

A new convention was adopted for the Institute on March 6, 1979. Two-thirds of the member countries had ratified the convention by February 1981. Membership in the Institute is open to states which are members of the OAS and previous Institute, or other American states whose admission is accepted by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

Purpose. The purpose is to strengthen and expand the mandate of the Institute, which has been renamed the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture.

Over the years the focus of the Institute's programs has changed from an emphasis on tropical agricultural research to programs which reflect the concerns of all the Inter-American member states, including those countries in the temperature climates. With its new emphasis on technical assistance, the Institute has undertaken programs to halt the spread of swine fever and a "systems" approach to encourage maximum crop yields from small farm plots. In addition, the Institute is working on a new agricultural marketing strategy for the Caribbean.

Structure. The Inter-American Board of Agriculture is the highest organ and consists of one representative from each member state of cabinet or subcabinet level, preferably connected with agriculture or rural development. The Board, which meets biannually, decides overall policy and budgetary priorities. The Executive Committee, which meets semiannually, with 12 members elected from the Board membership, provides continuing oversight of the Institute.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1944.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, 58 Stat. 1169, TS 987.

U.S. Contribution. The assessment budget totaled $19,322,935 in 1984 of which the United States was assessed $11,909,915, or 61.64%. The United States also contributed $100,085 to the Tax Equalization fund making the U.S. contribution $12,010,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

Scale of Assessments

Fiscal Year 1984

Members (30)	%	*Amount*
Argentina	6.99	$1,349,790
Barbados	.07	14,435
Bolivia	.17	32,482
Brazil	8.75	1,690,847
Canada	6.48	1,252,346
Chile	.76	146,167
Colombia	.92	178,648
Costa Rica	.17	32,482
Cuba[1]	1.10	212,935
Dominica	.02	3,609
Dominican Rep.	.17	32,482
Ecuador	.17	32,482
El Salvador	.17	32,482
Grenada	.03	5,413
Guatemala	.17	32,482
Guyana	.13	25,263
Haiti	.17	32,482
Honduras	.17	32,482
Jamaica	.17	32,482
Mexico	6.57	1,268,586
Nicaragua	.17	32,482
Panama	.17	32,482
Paraguay	.17	32,482
Peru	.50	97,444
St. Lucia	.03	5,413
Suriname	.12	23,459
Trinidad and Tobago	.17	32,482
United States	61.64	[2]11,909,915
Uruguay	.34	64,963
Venezuela	3.37	651,436
Total	100.00	$19,322,935

[1] The quota assigned to Cuba will not be put into effect so long as the present government of the state is excluded from participation in the Inter-American system. The quota is shown only for the purpose of establishing correlative percentages.

[2] In addition, the United States owed $100,085 to the Tax Equalization Fund, making the total contribution $12,010,000.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

Scripps Institution of Oceanography[1]
La Jolla, California 92038

Executive Head. James Joseph (American), Director of Investigations, term of office indefinite.

Origin. A fishery convention between the United States and Costa Rica was negotiated in 1949. Panama adhered to the Convention in 1953, Ecuador in 1961, Mexico in 1964, Canada in 1968, Japan in 1970, France in 1973, and Nicaragua in 1973. Ecuador withdrew in 1968, Mexico withdrew in 1978, and Costa Rica withdrew in 1979.

Purpose. The purpose of this Commission is to carry on scientific investigations of tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean with the objective of recommending to member governments necessary steps for their conservation and optimum utilization.

Structure. The Commission is composed of not more than four commissioners from each member country—Canada, France, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention with Costa Rica for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, May 31, 1949, 1 UST 230, TIAS 2044.

U.S. Contribution. The Convention provides that the contributions of member nations are to be calculated on the basis of the proportion of utilization of the annual tuna catch. In fiscal year 1984 the United States contributed $2,190,000 or 95.20% of the Commission's revised budget which totaled $2,300,395. In addition, in response to an urgent request from the Commission, the United States made a voluntary contribution of $75,000 toward purchase of computer equipment to maintain the statistical date base of the Commission. This emergency situation resulted when the Commission's previous supplier of computer services elected not to renew the Commission's contract for services and a substitute service on compatible computer equipment could not be arranged. Total contributions from 1984 funds are thus $2,265,000.

[1] Additional offices are maintained at San Pedro, Calif.; Manta, Ecuador; and Panama City, Panama. Field Stations are operated in Coisho, Peru; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; and Ensenada, Mexico.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

525 - 23d Street, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo (Brazilian), Director, Term of office expires February 1987.

Origin and Development. The Pan American Health Organization had its origin in a resolution adopted at the Second International Conference of American States, held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1901–02, which recommended calling periodic public health conferences of representatives of the American Republics and creation of a permanent International Sanitary Bureau in Washington, D.C. As a result of this resolution, the First General International Sanitary Conference was held in Washington, D.C., in December 1902. This Conference established the Bureau and defined its functions. The name "International Sanitary Bureau" was changed to Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1923, to Pan American Sanitary Organization in 1947, and to Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in 1958.

A revised Pan American Sanitary Code, which entered into force in 1925, broadened the scope of the Bureau's activities and designated it the central co-ordinating health agency of the member states of the Pan American Union.

The 12th Pan American Sanitary Conference, held at Caracas, Venezuela, in January 1947, agreed that the Organization should act as the regional agency of the World Health Organization. The Directing Council (set up by the 12th Conference) met in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September 1947 and adopted a new constitution for the Organization.

PAHO was designated a specialized organization of the Organization of American States in 1950.

Purpose. The fundamental purposes of the Pan American Health Organization are to promote and coordinate efforts of the countries of the Western Hemisphere to combat disease, lengthen life, and promote the physical and mental health of their peoples.

Structure. The principal policy-making body of PAHO is the Pan American Sanitary Conference, on which all members are represented. It meets every 4 years.

The Directing Council, composed of one representative from each member state, meets annually between Conferences and approves the program budget.

The Executive Committee,[1] composed of representatives of nine member states, meets at least semiannually and advises the Council on the activities of the Organization.

The Pan American Sanitary Bureau is the executive organ of the Organization. The Conference elects the Director of the Bureau.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1925.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The Pan American Sanitary Code, November 14, 1924, 44 Stat. 2031, TS 714.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1984 the gross budget was $57,777,350, with an assessment level of $55,377,362 levied against all members and participating governments. The U.S. assessment, at 61.29%, amounted to $33,940,778. The United States received a net Tax Equalization Fund credit of $853,502, making the U.S. required contribution $33,087,276. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

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[1] Members of the Executive Committee for 1983-84 are: Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, United States, and Uruguay.

In addition to its regular assessed contribution to PAHO, the United States voluntarily contributed approximately $3,500,000 to special health promotion trust funds.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1984

Members (37)	%	*Amount*
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	$11,076
Argentina	6.94	3,843,188
Bahamas	.06	33,227
Barbados	.07	38,764
Belize[1]	.04	22,151
Bolivia	.17	94,142
Brazil	8.69	4,812,292
Canada[1]	6.53	3,616,141
Chile	.76	420,868
Colombia	.92	509,472
Costa Rica	.17	94,142
Cuba	1.09	603,613
Dominica	.02	11,076
Dominican Rep.	.17	94,142
Ecuador	.17	94,142
El Salvador	.17	94,142
France[2]	.17	94,142
Grenada	.03	16,613
Guatemala	.17	94,142
Guyana[1]	.17	94,142
Haiti	.17	94,142
Honduras	.17	94,142
Jamaica	.17	94,142
Mexico	6.52	3,610,603
Netherlands[2]	.06	33,227
Nicaragua	.17	94,142
Panama	.17	94,142
Paraguay	.17	94,142
Peru	.50	276,887
St. Lucia	.03	16,613
St. Vincent	.02	11,076
Suriname	.13	71,991
Trinidad and Tobago	.17	94,142
United Kingdom[2]	.05	27,689
United States	61.29	[3]33,940,778
Uruguay	.34	188,283
Venezuela	3.34	1,849,604
Total	100.00	$55,377,362

[1] Other member governments.

[2] Participating governments.

[3] The United States received a Tax Equalization Fund credit of $853,502, making the total 1984 contribution $33,087,276.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)

Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F.

Executive Head. Leopoldo F. Rodriguez (Argentine), Secretary General, term of office expires in 1986.

Origin. The Pan American Institue of Geography and History was created pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth Internation Conference of American States at Havana, Cuba, in 1928. On January 12, 1949, the Institute entered an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

Purpose. The purposes of the Institute are (1) to develop, coordinate, and disseminate geographic, historical, and related scientific studies; (2) to initiate and execute investigations and activities pertaining thereto which member states may request; and (3) to promote cooperation between the geographic and historical institutes of member states and other American organizations operating in these fields.

PAIGH carries out its work through its four functional commissions on cartography, geography, geophysics, and history; through its General Secretariat; and through national sections established in each member state. In the United States, PAIGH is of interest to some 12 governmental agencies, a number of universities, and various professional societies.

Structure. The supreme deliberative organ of the PAIGH is the General Assembly, which meets every 4 years. The Directing Council of the Institute meets annually and is charged with the supervison of the Institute, including approval of the budget, between meetings of the General Assembly. The 22 members of the Institute are as follows:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba (present
    government of
    Cuba excluded)
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1935.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 49 Stat. 512 (1935), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 273.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. Public Law 91-340, approved July 17, 1970, limited the U.S. contribution to $200,000 annually. However, P.L. 97-241 of October 1982 removed this statutory limitation.

U.S. Contribution. The Directing Council approved for calendar year 1984 an assessment budget of $487,222. The United States was assessed 60.98%, or $297,108. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Pan American Railway Congress Association (PARCA)

Calle Peru 277, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Executive Head. Juan Carlos de Marchi (Argentine), President, term of office expires 1985.

Origin and Development. In 1910 the statutes for the forerunner organization were adopted at a railway congress held in Buenos Aires. In 1941, at Bogota, the Fourth Congress invited the governments of the Central and North American Republics and railway associations and companies in these countries to join the organization and changed its name to the Pan American Railway Congress Association.

Purpose. The purpose of the Association is to promote the development and progress of both state-run and private railways on the American Continent. It holds meetings, publishes documents and a periodic bulletin, maintains information services, and prepares studies on questions of common interest.

Structure. The Railway Congresses of the Association meet every 3 years to lay down broad policy guidelines concerning activities of the Association. The Permanent Commission of the Association meets annually and is charged with the supervision of the Association's activities between meetings of the Congress. Fifteen member states are represented on the Permanent Commission:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 1060 (1948), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 280j-k(1952), as amended.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. Public Law 91-553, approved December 16, 1970, which limited the U.S. contribution to

$15,000 annually, was rescinded in 1982.

U.S. Contribution. Governments contribute on the basis of kilometers of railway lines in operation, with a maximum annual assessment of $25,000.

For calendar year 1984 the United States was assessed $25,000, or 31.36% of a total budget of $79,720. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Montevideo, Uruguay

Executive Head. Pedro Miguel Cabero (Argentine), Director General, International Office, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The first inter-American postal organization, the South American postal Union, was established by the 10 South American states in accordance with the South American Postal Convention, signed February 2, 1911, at Montevideo, Uruguay. The South American Postal Union became the Pan American Postal Union, pursuant to the Pan American Postal Convention, signed September 15, 1921. Spain became a member in 1924 and in 1931 the name of the Union was changed to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Purpose. The Union was established to extend, facilitate, and perfect the postal relations of the member states, and to promote solidarity of action in the universal postal congresses in the common interests of the members with regard to communications by mail.

Structure. The Union is under the supervision of the postal service of Uruguay. It consists of the following 23 members:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Spain
Suriname
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1922.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 84 Stat. 724 (1970), 39 U.S.C. 407(a) (1970). Postal Convention of the Americas and Spain, August 28, 1981, TIAS 10815.

U.S. Contribution. The convention and the regulations fix the scale of contributions. Countries are divided into three groups: those of the first group contributing eight units; those of the second group, four units; and those of the third group, two units. The United States is in the first group. The United States was assessed $120,919, or 7.97% of the total assessment budget for calendar year 1984, approximately $1,516,544. This contribution was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds of the U.S. Postal Service.

OTHER REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Autoroute Brussels-Zaventem,
Brussels 39, Belgium

Executive Head. Peter Carrington (British), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The North Atlantic Treaty entered into force August 24, 1949. The first meeting of the North Atlantic Council, established to give effect to the Treaty and the highest organ of the alliance, was held in Washington, D.C., in September 1949. In May 1950 the Council decided to create a civilian body which would insure continuing Council supervision of both civilian and military activities pursued under the Treaty.

In February 1952, the Council decided it should function in continuous session through appointment of permanent representatives. The Council further agreed on a number of basic organizational changes in the civilian structure of NATO, including creation of a single integrated international staff under a Secretary General.

The NATO Ministerial meeting of December 1956 recommended closer cooperation among members of the alliance in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, and information fields. To strengthen the process of consultation it was decided that the Secretary General should submit an annual report on the major political problems of the alliance, reviewing the extent to which member governments have consulted and cooperated on such problems, and that the Foreign Ministers, at each spring meeting, should make an appraisal of the political progress of the alliance. In November 1969, a Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society was created to add a third social dimension to the traditional responsibilities of the alliance in the fields of defense and political consultation. In June 1974, NATO's 25th anniversary year, a Declaration on Atlantic Relations, reaffirming the solidarity of the Alliance, was signed at a NATO summit gathering in Brussels, Belgium. President Regan issued a proclamation reaffirming the importance of NATO in 1984.

Purpose. The North Atlantic Treaty states that the parties to this treaty:

(a) reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments;

(b) are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of their people, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law;

(c) to seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area; and

(d) are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

Structure. The principal body of NATO is the North Atlantic Council. Since France withdrew in 1966-67 from most of NATO's integrated military activities, the Defense Planning Committee (an alternative form of the Council which is open to French participation, but from which France absents itself) is used when the Council meets to consider military matters. At ministerial meetings, member governments are usually represented by foreign ministers or defense ministers. Ministerial meetings are normally held twice a year, in the winter at NATO's permanent headquarters and in the spring at a member country capital. At other North Atlantic council meetings, governments are represented by permanent representatives.

For a listing of members adhering to the North Atlantic Treaty, see estimated Scale of Assessments tabulation.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. North Atlantic Treaty, April 4, 1949, 63 Stat. 2241, TIAS 1964.

U.S. Contribution. The civilian headquarters budget is reviewed by the Civil Budget Committee and approved by the North Atlantic Council. For calendar year 1984 the Organization adopted for the civilian headquarters an assessment budget (which included the science program) totaling an estimated 2,746,353,636 Belgian francs, or approximately $50,079,388. The U.S. assessment was 23.35%, or $11,693,537. Applied toward the U.S. assessment were 44,883,052 Belgian francs, or $817,910, which represented a credit from NATO for the cost of salaries and allowances payable to U.S. Government employees detailed to NATO civilian headquarters. In addition, the United States was required to pay $120,926 which represents its share of the costs of the NATO-sponsored supportive activities undertaken in connection with the mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) negotiations. Thus, the total U.S. cash contribution amounted to $10,996,553, which was made available from fiscal year 1984 funds.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Estimated Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1984

Members (16)	%[1]	*Amount*
Belgium	2.76	$1,382,191
Canada	5.60	2,804,446
Denmark	1.59	796,262
France	16.50	8,263,099
Germany, Fed. Rep.	15.54	7,782,337
Greece	.38	190,302
Iceland	.05	25,040
Italy	5.75	2,879,565
Luxembourg	.08	40,063
Netherlands	2.75	1,377,183
Norway	1.11	555,881
Portugal	.63	315,500
Spain	3.50	1,752,779
Turkey	1.59	796,262
United Kingdom	18.82	9,424,941
United States	23.35	[2]11,693,537
Total	100.00	$50,079,388

[1] Converted from Belgian francs at an average rate of U.S. contribution.

[2] Adjustments, including credits and payment to the MBFR, brought the total U.S. contribution to $10,996,553.

North Atlantic Assembly

Three, Place de Petit Sablon,
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. Philippe Deshormes (Belgian), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. In addition to creating a military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on April 4, 1949, also stated in Article 2 that—

> The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these

instructions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being.

In November 1954, the Secretary General of NATO suggested the possibility of bringing about "a closer relationship between the Organization and members of national legislatures." Acting on this suggestion, certain members of the Canadian Parliament took steps to organize a conference, which met in Paris in July 1955, of members of the parliamentary bodies from the NATO states. The first Conference passed a resolution to continue its activities and meetings and adopted rules of procedure. In 1966 the Conference changed its name to "The North Atlantic Assembly." The Assembly's representatives are solely from the legislative branch of the respective member governments.

Purpose. The purpose of the North Atlantic Assembly, as cited in Public Law 689, 84th Congress, is to permit "discussion of common problems in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic area."

Structure. The Assembly meets in plenary session annually. The Standing Committee, on which all member country parliaments are represented, acts as an Executive Board between assembly sessions. The members are:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1955.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 70 Stat. 523 (1956), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 1928a-d.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total (Public Law 85-477, June 20, 1958).

U.S. Contribution. Total assessments for calendar year 1984 amounted to about $1,307,948 (converted from Belgian francs), of which the U.S. assessment was 23.35%, or $305,406. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Executive Head. Donald R. Toussaint (American), Director, term of office expires January 1987.

Origin and Development. As the result of the meetings of Commonwealth Ministers at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in January 1950 and later meetings at Sydney, Australia, and London, England, the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee and the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific were created. Since 1951 the functions of the Council have been carried out by a small operating arm known as the Colombo Plan Bureau.

Purpose. The Council is not designed to devise or administer technical assistance or aid programs, but to assist in the economic development of Asia and the Pacific through (1) exchange of views on problems of technical assistance in the area; (2) collection of information on technical assistance programs undertaken by its members on a bilateral basis in Asia and the Pacific; and (3) preparation and dissemination of information on the concept and operation of the Colombo Plan.

Structure. The Council, composed of one representative from each member government, acts as the governing body for the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific. The organization consisted of 26 members in fiscal year 1984:

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
Canada
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Kampuchea
Korea, Rep. of
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1959.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 73 Stat. 256 (1959); 22 U.S.C. 1896b.

U.S. Contribution. For fiscal year 1984, the assessment budget amounted to 5,655,240 Sri Lanka rupees (about $245,880). The contributing countries shared the costs equally and were assessed 235,635 Sri Lanka rupees each (not all member countries were contributors in 1984). The U.S. contribution amounted to $10,245, or 4.17%, and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds. In addition, the United States contributed $75,000 to the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program and $49,533 to the Colombo Plan Staff College in Singapore along with other members to cover annual operating, faculty, and fellowship costs of that facility. These amounts were paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

2 Rue Andre-Pascal, Chateau de la Muette,
Paris XVI, France

Executive Head. Jean-Claude Paye (French), Secretary General, term expires September 30, 1989.

Origin and Development. The Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was signed at Paris, France, on December 14, 1960, and was ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 16, 1961. The OECD was officially established on September 30, 1961. The charter members were 18 countries in Western Europe plus Canada and the United States. Japan was admitted to membership in 1964, Finland in 1969, Australia in June 1971, and New Zealand in June 1973. The OECD now includes all of the industrialized democracies of Western Europe, North America, and the Pacific area.

Purpose. The aims of the Organization are to promote policies designed to: (1) achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy; (2) contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development; and (3) contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

Since the International Energy Agency (IEA) was created (at U.S. initiative) within the OECD framework in 1974, the OECD has been deeply involved in energy affairs. The OECD also serves as the caucus of the industrialized democracies in the North-South dialogue.

Structure. The supreme body of the OECD is the Council, which has final authority with respect to all general policy and administrative and budgetary decisions over all organizational components except the IEA. Composed of representatives of all member countries (for listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation), the Council meets annually at the Ministerial level and regularly at the Permanent Representative level.

The Executive Committee, composed of representatives of 14 members designated annually by the Council, examines (and, if appropriate, comments upon) all reports, proposals, and documents submitted by an OECD Committee to the Council. The most important of such Executive Committee reviews is its detailed examination of the Budget Committee's annual budget proposal. The Executive Committee may also be called upon by the Council to carry out specific tasks as, for example, when there is a need to coordinate certain particularly extensive and protracted studies.

Members of the Executive Committee during 1983 were:

Australia
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1961.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Organization for Economic Development with Supplementary Protocols 1 and 2, 1961, TIAS 4891.

U.S. Contribution. The approved OECD calendar year 1983 budget for activities in which the United States participates amounted to 576,583,400 French francs, or approximately $72,353,294, of which the U.S. share, at 25%, was 144,145,850 French francs, or approximately $18,088,324. In addition, the United States was assessed 2,327,706 French francs, or $292,095 for its share of the expansion of OECD headquarters to the Monaco Embassy, thus bringing U.S. total obligations for calendar year 1983 to 146,473,556 French francs, or $18,380,419. As an offset to this amount 6,502,606 French francs, or $815,988 were deducted, to bring the net U.S. obligation to 139,970,950 French francs, or $17,564,431, for calendar year 1983. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Calendar Year 1983

Members (24)	%[1]	*Amount*
Australia	2.14	$ 1,548,360
Austria	1.07	774,180
Belgium	1.71	1,237,241
Canada	3.91	2,829,014
Denmark	.92	665,650
Finland	.73	528,180
France	9.29	6,721,621
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11.86	8,581,101
Greece	.61	441,355
Iceland	.10	72,353
Ireland	.25	180,883
Italy	5.78	4,182,020
Japan	17.55	12,698,003

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (24)	%[1]	*Amount*
Luxembourg	.10	72,353
Netherlands	2.48	1,794,362
New Zealand	.37	267,707
Norway	.82	593,297
Portugal	.34	246,001
Spain	3.25	2,351,482
Sweden	1.81	1,309,595
Switzerland	1.70	1,230,006
Turkey	.96	694,592
United Kingdom	7.25	5,245,614
United States	25.00	[2]18,088,324
Total	100.00	$72,353,294

[1] Converted from French francs at rate of U.S. contribution.

[2] Adjustments for credits brought the total U.S. requirement to $17,564,431.

South Pacific Commission

Noumea, New Caledonia

Executive Head. Francis Bugotu (Solomon Islander), term of office expires October 1986.

Origin and Development. The South Pacific Commission (SPC) was established in 1947 by the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands (withdrew in 1962), New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States under the terms of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, which is more commonly known as the Canberra Agreement. The Canberra Agreement came into force on July 29, 1948. Subsequently, the following independent or self-governing Pacific states were admitted to membership: Western Samoa (1962), Nauru (1969), Fiji (1971), Papua New Guinea (1975), Solomon Islands and Tuvalu (1978), and Niue and the Cook Islands (1980). In addition, the following territories participate in (SPC) activities: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Northern Marianas, Palau. Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands. In June 1980 the Canberra Agreement was amended to permit accession by any government, the territory of which is within the territorial scope of the Commission and which is either fully independent or in free association with a fully independent government. In 1983, the South Pacific Conference passed a resolution providing for full membership status for all SPC participants.

Purpose. The purpose of the SPC is to serve the participating governments as a consultative and advisory body on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories within the Commission's area and the welfare and advancement of their peoples. The territory within the Commission's area of activities includes a large part of the South and West Pacific.

Structure. The organization now consists of three bodies: the South Pacific Conference, the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations, and the Secretariat. The South Pacific Conference, which is the general meeting of SPC members, convenes annually in September or October. The Conference adopts the organization's work program and budget and provides direction for the Secretariat's activities in the fields of food and materials, marine resources, rural management and technology, community services, information services, and data analysis. The Committee of

READEX FICHE

Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) meets in May or June to formulate the work program and, just prior to the annual Conference, to discuss budget and other administrative questions.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 15 (1948), 22 U.S.C. 280 (1952); Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, February 6, 1947, 2 UST 1787, TIAS 2317.

Statutory Limitations on U.S. Contribution. Public Law 92-490, approved October 13, 1972, limits the U.S. contribution annually to a "ceiling" of 20% of the total assessed budget.

U.S. Contribution. The Commission adopted for calendar year 1984 an assessment budget of 374,533,200 FPF's, approximately $2,499,719 (converted from French Pacific francs). The United States was assessed 63,670,600 FPF's (17%), or $424,952. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau of International Expositions (BIE)

56, Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris XVI

Executive Head. Marie Helene Defrene (French), Secretary General, term of office expires December 1984.

Origin and Development. Delegates from 14 countries met in Berlin, Germany, in 1912 to sign an agreement to regulate the organization of international expositions. World War I interfered with ratification of these proposals. In 1920, governments began to restudy the question. However, it was not until November 22, 1928, that the first Convention dealing with the organization of officially recognized expositions was signed. The 1928 Convention has since been modified by three Protocols: of May 10, 1948, November 16, 1966, and June 9, 1980.

Purpose. The purpose of the BIE is to provide for the orderly planning of international expositions. The planning mainly consists of establishing necessary intervals between different types of expositions; a review of the themes which expositions seek to dramatize; and definition of the character of each exposition by the application of relevant rules and requirements. Of particular importance to the United States has been the BIE approval of the 1982 Knoxville Special Category Energy Exposition and the 1984 Louisiana World Exposition. The 1982 BIE General Assembly agreed to have a joint universal exposition in Chicago, Illinois and Seville, Spain in 1992.

Structure. The BIE General Assembly meets semiannually in Paris, France, to review work in progress and to maintain a current calendar of exposition projects which have been applied for, or have been granted registration. Member governments may send one to three representatives to meetings of the General Assembly, where all governments have one vote. The BIE in 1984 consisted of 46 members:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
El Salvador
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1968.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention relating to international expositions, November 22, 1928, and 1948 Protocol. TIAS 6548; 1966 Protocol, TIAS 6549. Entered into force with respect to the United States, June 24, 1968.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the BIE is adopted by the Administrative Council. Total assessments in calendar year 1984 amounted to

959,520 French francs, (approximately $111,428), of which the U.S. share was 10.50%, or 100,750 French francs. The U.S. contribution, amounting to $11,700, was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

25 Old Wharf
Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7000

Executive Head. D.L. Powell (Australian), Executive Secretary, term of office expires July 1986.

Origin and Development. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources resulted from a 1977 recommendation of the 13 nations comprising the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. Negotiations for the Convention were completed at a conference in Canberra, Australia, May 7–20, 1980. The Convention was opened for signature on August 1, 1980, and was signed on behalf of the United States on September 11, 1980.

Purpose. The purpose of this Commission is to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based upon an ecosystem management approach.

Structure. Each member country on the Commission is represented by a Representative to the Commission and a Representative to the Scientific Committee. Each country has one vote.

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources consisted of 11 member nations in June 1982 when the initial budget of the Commission was adopted. Current membership is the following 16 nations:

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Chile
European Economic Community (EEC)
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Japan
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1982.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, signed on behalf of the United States, September 11, 1980. TIAS 10240.

U.S. Contribution. All member nations will share equally in Commission budgets adopted in June of each year for the first 5 years after the Convention's entry into force in 1982. Thereafter, shares will be determined by 1) amounts harvested and 2) equal sharing in proportions to be determined by the Commission. In fiscal year 1984, the United States contributed $43,454 from fiscal year 1984 funds or 6.71% of the Commission's budget which totaled $647,323.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

c/o IUCN, avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland, Switzerland

Executive Head. Eugene Lapointe (Canadian), Secretary General.

Origin and Development. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was largely a United

States initiative, encouraged by Congress in the Endangered Species Act of 1969 and concluded at a plenipotentiary conference in Washington, D.C. in 1973. It currently includes nearly 90 Party nations representing all regions of the world and helps to protect over 1,700 species of wildlife and 30,000 varieties of plants listed on its appendices.

Purpose. CITES purpose is to protect wild fauna and flora against overexploitation through international trade. It coordinates international exchanges of information, data, and statistics on the status of endangered and threatened species and trade in wildlife, works to enforce controls on trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and focuses on the development of guidelines for legislation, regulation, identification, reporting, and administration of national wildlife regimes.

Structure. CITES governing body is the Conference of the Parties which meets biennially. Nongovernmental organizations may participate in the Conference but may not vote. The CITES secretariat is provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). A Standing Committee of nine Parties provides policy guidance to the secretariat between Conferences and there are a number of other sub-groups, including a Technical Committee (open to all parties), an Identification Manual Committee, a Nomenclature Committee, and Regional Committees.

The following 87 nations were party to the Convention as of December 31, 1984:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
India
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mauritius
Monaco
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
St. Lucia
Senegal
Seychelles
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, with Appendices, 1973; entered into force for the United States July 1, 1975, TIAS 8249.

U.S. Contribution. Financial support for CITES has been provided by the United Nations Environment Fund of UNEP and the Parties to the Convention. Consonant with its catalytic role in environmental initiatives, UNEP's financial support was phased out at the end of 1983. Parties to the Convention contribute on the basis of each donor's rate of assessment to the regular United Nations budget, with the U.S. contribution thus set by mutual agreement at the level of 25% of CITES budget. Pledges amounting to $1,330,142 were received for the biennium 1984–85. The United States pledged a total of $369,892 for this period, $150,000 of which was paid from AID fiscal year 1984 funds.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. S. Shahid Husain (Pakistani), Chairman, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was established in May 1971 under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the U.N. Development Program. In addition to these three co-sponsors there is a donor membership which, as of December 1984, included 24 governments, 5 foundations, 2 regional development banks, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the European Economic Community (EEC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the OPEC Fund for International Development, and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

Purpose. The main purpose of the CGIAR is to provide and coordinate funding for a network of international agricultural research institutes. When the CGIAR was established, it took over the sponsorship of five institutes:

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico; International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (ITTA), Nigeria; International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Colombia; and International Potato Center (CIP), Peru.

Since then, the following institutes were added to CGIAR's sponsorship:

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India; International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Kenya; International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), Ethiopia; International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Syria and Lebanon; and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, D.C.

In addition, the CGIAR sponsors three related programs: the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), Liberia; the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Italy; and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), Netherlands.

Each of these institutes and programs has as its major goal the increase of food production for domestic consumption in the developing nations.

Structure. The CGIAR is, as noted earlier, sponsored by three international organizations. It is chaired by a vice president of the World Bank. CGIAR membership is composed of donor members and representatives of the five major LDC (less developed countries) regions. A secretariat is provided within the World Bank. Technical advice is provided by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of internationally known agricultural scientists; TAC in turn has a secretariat located in FAO in Rome, Italy.

The CGIAR meets twice a year. The first meeting, known as International Center's Week, is held in the fall, normally in Washington, D.C. At that time Center directors report on the progress, plans, and proposed budgets for their institutes, and donors make indications of budgeted support for the following year. A general meeting is held the following spring outside of Washington, D.C. (Rome in 1984).

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. May 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution to the 1984 calendar year program of CGIAR was $45,250,000 and represented 25.84% of the total donor/sponsor contributions of $175,100,000. This amount was financed from a fiscal year 1984 AID appropriation.

Customs Cooperation Council

40, Rue Washington
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. G. Robert Dickerson (American), Secretary General, term of office expires January 1989.

Origin and Development. In 1947, 13 governments represented on the Committee for European Economic Cooperation set up a Study Group in Brussels, Belgium, to consider problems involved in establishing a European Customs Union. The Customs Committee of the Study Group developed a common tariff nomenclature and a common definition of value and studied other aspects of customs procedures. After it became clear that the European Customs Union as originally conceived would not be formed, the Convention Establishing a Customs Cooperation Council was signed on December 15, 1950, in Brussels, Belgium, to carry on the work of the Study Group. The Convention entered into force on November 4, 1952. As a result of the Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the GATT, which entered into force on January 1, 1981, the Council, through the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation, has responsibility for technical aspects of that Agreement.

Purpose. The Council has the general responsibility to secure the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in valuation and customs systems and to study the problems inherent in the development and improvement of customs techniques.

Structure. The Council, which meets once a year, is composed of the representatives of the Contracting Parties. The bulk of the work of the organization is conducted in the five major committees: the Permanent Technical Committee, Nomenclature Committee, Valuation Committee, the Harmonized Systems Committee, and the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation.

As of December 1, 1982, there were 95 members of the Council:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Belgium
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China, People's
  Rep.
Congo
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon

Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Guyana
Haiti
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Paraguay
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. November 5, 1970.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention Establishing a Customs Cooperation Council, December 15, 1950, TIAS 7063. The United States acceded to the Convention on November 5, 1970.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the Customs Cooperation Council is adopted each year in June by the Council for the succeeding fiscal year, July 1–June 30. The scale of contributions follows the same principles as the U.N. and OECD scales. The Council adopted for fiscal year 1984 a budget with an assessment level of 280,513,000 Belgian francs, or approximately $5,289,986.

The United States share, 25%, amounted to 70,128,250 Belgian francs, or about $1,322,496. After adjustments, the United States net assessment amounted to 67,864,254 Belgian francs, or $1,279,462. This amount was paid to the Customs Cooperation Council from fiscal year 1984 funds.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Centre William Rappard
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Arthur Dunkel (Swiss), Director General, term of office expires September 30, 1986.

Origin and Development. The GATT developed out of a U.N.-sponsored conference in Havana, Cuba, and a tariff negotiating conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947. The tariff concessions agreed to at those negotiations and a set of rules designed to prevent the tariff concessions from being frustrated by other protective devices were embodied in the General Agreement which came into force on January 1, 1948. Originally, the GATT was accepted by 23 countries, including the United States. Now, 122 countries, accounting for over 85% of world trade, apply the GATT in their international commercial relations. The United States adhered to the GATT as an executive agreement under authority of the Trade Agreements Act. The GATT has sponsored seven major tariff negotiations; the latest and most important, in Geneva under the direction of the Trade Negotiations Committee, was completed in 1979.

Purpose. The GATT is a multilateral trade agreement to reduce trade barriers and to foster expansion of world trade. It is the main forum in which the United States works with other nations toward these ends. Its basic principles are nondiscrimination and reduction of trade barriers through negotiation. The Agreement incorporates schedules of concessions negotiated among the contracting parties, contains an agreed code of conduct for international trade, and provides an intergovernmental forum for examining trade issues.

Structure. The contracting parties to the GATT meet in plenary session about once a year in Geneva to review work done since the previous session, receive reports of the various committees and working parties, make decisions, and adopt a work program for the next year.

The Council is composed of permanent representatives of the contracting parties. It acts as executive body and handles problems arising between sessions of the contracting parties.

The regular work of the GATT is conducted in a number of specialized committees, including the Committee on Trade and Development, the Balance of Payments Committee, and the Budget Committee. Special problems are handled by ad hoc panels and working parties.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. P.L. 93–618, January 3, 1975, 19 U.S.C. 2101.

U.S. Contribution. GATT assessments are based on the share of world trade held by each contracting party. Calendar year 1983 assessments were 48,538,000 Swiss francs, or approximately $23,101,891 (converted from Swiss francs). The United States was assessed 7,042,860 Swiss francs ($3,352,084) or 14.51%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

GENERAL AGREEMENTS ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1983

Members (88)[1] *Contracting Parties*	%	*Amount*[2]
Argentina	.45	$ 103,958
Australia	1.35	311,874
Austria	1.20	277,220
Bangladesh	.12	27,724
Barbados	.12	27,724
Belgium	3.57	824,735
Benin	.12	27,724
Brazil	1.33	307,253
Burma	.12	27,724
Burundi	.12	27,724
Cameroon	.12	27,724
Canada	4.05	935,628
Central African Rep.	.12	27,724
Chad	.12	27,724
Chile	.30	69,304
Colombia	.24	55,444
Congo	.12	27,724
Cuba	.32	73,925
Cyprus	.12	27,724
Czechoslovakia	.95	219,468
Denmark	1.09	251,809
Dominican Rep.	.12	27,724
Egypt	.27	62,374
Finland	.84	194,056
France	7.28	1,681,816
Gabon	.12	27,724
Gambia	.12	27,724
Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.98	2,536,588
Ghana	.12	27,724
Greece	.44	101,645
Guyana	.12	27,724
Haiti	.12	27,724
Hungary	.55	127,061
Iceland	.12	27,724
India	.64	147,851
Indonesia	.95	219,468
Ireland	.58	133,991
Israel	.43	99,337
Italy	5.15	1,189,745
Ivory Coast	.14	32,341
Jamaica	.12	27,724
Japan	8.12	1,875,872
Kenya	.12	27,724
Korea. Rep. of	1.28	295,701
Kuwait	.79	182,505
Luxembourg	.31	71,612
Madagascar	.12	27,724
Malawi	.12	27,724
Malaysia	.68	157,089

GENERAL AGREEMENTS ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1983—Continued

Members (88)[1] *Contracting Parties*	%	*Amount*[2]
Malta	.12	27,724
Mauritania	.12	27,724
Mauritius	.12	27,724
Netherlands	4.56	1,053,445
New Zealand	.33	76,234
Nicaragua	.12	27,724
Niger	.12	27,724
Nigeria	1.14	263,360
Norway	1.01	233,327
Pakistan	.23	53,130
Peru	.19	43,893
Philippines	.41	94,715
Poland	1.07	247,187
Portugal	.42	97,028
Romania	.76	175,575
Rwanda	.12	27,724
Senegal	.12	27,724
Sierra Leone	.12	27,724
Singapore	.92	212,538
South Africa	1.02	235,636
Spain	1.58	365,010
Sri Lanka	.12	27,724
Suriname	.12	27,724
Sweden	1.86	429,692
Switzerland	1.88	434,314
Tanzania	.12	27,724
Thailand	.47	108,580
Togo	.12	27,724
Trinidad and Tobago	.17	39,271
Turkey	.33	76,234
Uganda	.12	27,724
United Kingdom	7.15	1,651,783
United States	14.51	3,352,084
Upper Volta	.12	27,724
Uruguay	.12	27,724
Yugoslavia	.73	168,640
Zaire	.12	27,724
Zambia	.12	27,724
Zimbabwe	.12	27,724
Sub-Total	99.70	$23,032,583
Associate Governments (2)[3]		
Kampuchea	.12	27,724
Tunisia	.18	41,584
Total	100.00	$23,101,891

[1] The following countries are those to whose territories the GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a de facto application of the GATT pending final decisions with respect to their future commercial policy: Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Botswana, Cape Verde, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Fiji, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen (Aden).

[2] Converted from Swiss francs at rate United States made contributions.

[3] Associate governments.

Hague Conference on Private International Law

2c Javastraat, The Hague, Netherlands

Executive Head. Georges A. L. Droz (French), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Hague Conference on Private International Law, established on the initiative of the Netherlands Government, has held 15 sessions since 1893, the most recent in 1984. Regular sessions of the Conference are, in principle, held every 4 years. The statute of the Hague Conference, drawn up at the 7th Session in 1951, entered into force on July 5, 1955. In accordance with Article 2 of the Statute, admission to membership in the Conference becomes definitive upon acceptance of the Statute.

Purpose. As stated in Article 1 of the Statute of the Hague Conference, its purpose is "to work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law." Its work is essentially in the field of conflict of laws in such areas as family law, international civil procedure, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, legalization of foreign public documents, and succession to property. In carrying out its work, it adopts conventions containing choice of law and substantive rules applicable to transactions having points of contact with more than one country.

The United States is a party to the following Conventions prepared and concluded by the Hague Conference: the 1965 Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, the 1970 Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in such matters, and the 1961 Convention on Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents. A draft convention presently under consideration concerns the law applicable to the international sale of goods. Of particular current interest to the United States is the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, adopted at the Conference's 14th Session in October 1980. The United States signed this Convention on December 23, 1981, and the Convention will be submitted to the United States Senate for advice and consent to ratification some time in 1985. Also of potential interest to the United States is the Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition that was adopted at the Conference's 15th Session in October 1984.

The Conference functions through a Permanent Bureau, the activities of which are monitored by the Netherlands States Commission for the Codification of Private International Law.

The Hague Conference on Private International Law as of July 31, 1984, consisted of 31 members:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece

Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Suriname

Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Through observers in 1956 and 1960, at the 8th and 9th Sessions; as a member beginning at the 10th Session in 1964.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, 1951, entered into force for the United States, 1964, TIAS 5710: 22 U.S.C. 269g.

U.S. Contribution. The annual budget is submitted to diplomatic representatives of member states at The Hague about 2 months prior to their meeting, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, as provided for in Article 9 of the Statute.

Members' shares are allocated on the basis of the classification system for participating states applied by the Universal Postal Union, as modified for the Hague Conference, in which there are seven classes. Under this system the United States is in the first class, from which a contribution of 33 units is required.

The Organization approved for the fiscal year July 1 1983 to June 30, 1984, an assessment budget of 1,592,730 Dutch guilders, or approximately $505,829, of which the U.S. share was 115,721 Dutch guilders, approximately $36,751, or 7.27%. The United States received a credit of 14,025 Dutch Guilders for prior year adjustments making the total required contribution 101,696 Dutch Guilders, amounting to $32,297. The contribution was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM)

(Formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM))

17 Route des Morillons
Grand-Saconne,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. James L. Carlin (American). Director, term of office expires March 1989.

Origin and Development. At the suggestion of the United States, the Belgian Government convened the Conference on Migration at Brussels, Belgium, November 26–December 6, 1951. The United States envisaged the establishment of a provisional organization to facilitate movement of refugees and migrants from Europe with consideration being given after one year to continuation and development of such a program. On December 5, 1951, the conference established the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants From Europe. The executive body of this group, upon reviewing its accomplishments at the close of 1952, resolved to continue operations throughout 1953 under the title "Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration" (ICEM), and to expand the services directly connected with the movement of migrants. On November 30, 1953, 16 governments approved the current Constitution for a continuing organization, and the present body came into being. On November 2, 1980, the Council approved the deletion of the word "European" from the designation of the organization, reflecting the worldwide scope of its activities which has evolved in recent years.

Purpose. The original purpose of ICM as stated in its constitution was to arrange for the transport of refugees and migrants and to provide for other resettlement services for refugees in Europe. ICM now undertakes programs for refugees and migrants on a worldwide basis. Its current objectives are the provision of orderly and planned migration to meet the specific needs of receiving countries; the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them resettlement opportunities; and the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of countries in the process of development.

Since ICM began operations, over 3.5 million persons have been transported under ICM's auspices from one country to another. In 1984, ICM moved 139,000 persons—a slight increase over the 1983 level of 120,000 movements.

Structure. All member governments are represented on the Council. The 1984 membership (29) was:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Honduras
Israel
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugal
Switzerland
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1951.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Public Law 87–510, 1962. 22 U.S.C. 2601.

U.S. Contribution. Member's contributions to the ICM administrative budget are assessed in accordance with a percentage scale, but contributions to the operational budget are made on a voluntary basis. As in prior years, the United States was assessed 33.33% of the administrative budget, which in calendar year 1984 was $2,709,729. A voluntary contribution of $2,899,511 was made to the operational budget, for a total U.S. contribution of $5,609,240 to the ICM administrative and operational budget from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR MIGRATION

Assessments and Pledges

Calendar Year 1984

Members (29)	%	*Amount*
Argentina	2.18	$ 280,059
Austria	1.14	147,100
Belgium	3.79	488,419
Bolivia	.16	20,325
Chile	.79	101,410
Colombia	.75	96,550
Costa Rica	.20	25,617
Cyprus	.16	20,325
Denmark	2.43	312,769
Dominican Rep.	.25	32,060
Ecuador	.34	43,769
El Salvador	.16	20,325
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11.31	1,456,238
Greece	1.02	131,068
Honduras	.18	23,450
Israel	3.46	445,948
Italy	7.10	913,702
Luxembourg	.21	27,362
Netherlands	4.60	591,966
Nicaragua	.16	20,325
Norway	6.66	857,536
Panama	.21	26,405
Paraguay	.16	20,325
Peru	.25	32,520
Portugal	3.21	413,014
Switzerland	3.85	495,056
United States	43.57	5,609,249
Uruguay	.18	22,764
Venezuela	.57	73.170
Total Governments	99.03	$12,748,826
Nonmember Participants (3)		
Australia	.07	9,259
Canada	.06	8,100
UNHCR	.84	107,723
Total Nonmembers	.97	125,082
Grand Total	100.00	$12,873,908

International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea

London, S.W. 1

Origin, Development, and Purpose. The agreement entered into force October 28, 1966 and provides international financial support for maintenance of two lighthouses on the Islands of Abu Ail and Jabal at Tair, located in the southern portion of the Red Sea. The lighthouses, built by Turkey prior to World War I, have been operated by the United Kingdom since that war, when the islands were occupied by British forces.

As the sovereignty of the islands has not been settled since the British occupation, the United Kingdom has accepted foreign financial assistance to maintain the lighthouses. In 1962 the United Kingdom convened a conference in London, England, which concluded an agreement to provide international financial support for the lights.

Structure. The agreement designates the United Kingdom as the managing government with authority to hire agents to administer the lights. In 1984 the following 15 nations were parties to the agreement:

China, People's Rep.
Denmark
Egypt
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Italy
Kuwait
Liberia
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Portugal
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1966.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. TIAS 6150. Entered into force for the United States October 28, 1966.

U.S. Contribution. The agreement stipulates that annual assessments be based on the total tonnage of a participating country's ships passing through the Suez Canal during the year as a percentage of the total tonnage of vessels of all member nations transiting the Canal.

The total assessment budget for the British fiscal year 1983–84 was 466,134 pounds sterling (approximately $608,911) of which the U.S. assessment was 11,531 pounds sterling, or 2.47%. The U.S. contribution amounted to $15,063 and was made from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Lyon, France

Executive Head. Lorenzo Tomatis, M.D. (Italian), Director, term of office expires January 1987.

Origin and Development. The International Agency for Research on Cancer was established on May 20, 1965, by the 18th World Health Assembly. The Statute of the Agency entered into effect on September 15, 1965, upon acceptance by the five original participating members (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and the United States). Australia, Belgium, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have since joined the Agency.

Purpose. The purpose of the IARC is to accelerate efforts to control cancer through expanded international cooperation in cancer research. The work to be carried out supplements that of countries engaged in cancer research and the international status of the Agency enables it to collect and develop valuable research material heretofore unavailable through national research programs. Specifically the Agency:

(a) collects and disseminates information on the epidemiology of cancer;

(b) considers proposals and prepares plans for cancer research; and

(c) trains personnel for cancer research.

The Agency's Statute provides for a Governing Council, composed of one representative from each participating member; a Scientific Council, composed of 12 scientists selected on the basis of technical competence; and a Secretariat.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1965.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 16 UST 1239, TIAS 5873, as amended May 19, 1970 (21 UST 1567, TIAS 6919).

U.S. Contribution. The IARC assessment system provides that 70% of the regular budget is borne equally by all members. The remaining 30% is calculated on a point system based on the scale of assessments of WHO. The IARC assessment budget for 1984 was $7,469,000. The United States was assessed $809,142, or 10.83%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1984

Members (12)	%	*Amount*
Australia	6.46	$482,373
Belgium	6.46	482,373
Canada	7.08	529,054
France	8.33	622,416
Germany,Fed. Rep.	10.83	809,142
Italy	7.08	529,054
Japan	10.83	809,142
Netherlands	6.46	482,373
Sweden	6.46	482,373
U.S.S.R.	10.83	809,142
United Kingdom	8.33	622,416
United States	10.83	809,142
Total	100.00	$7,469,000

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

30 Rue de l'Association
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. E. Grandry (Belgian), President, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. A convention establishing the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and its permanent executive office, the International Bureau, was signed on July 5, 1890, and entered into force on April 1, 1891. A protocol amending the convention's financial regulations was approved on December 16, 1949, and entered into force on May 5, 1950.

Purpose. The object of the Bureau is to translate and publish the customs tariffs of the various states of the world and any modifications that may be made in them, for dissemination to member governments.

Structure. The functions of the Bureau are under the supervision of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On January 1, 1984 there were 76 members:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Haiti
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1890.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention concerning the formation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, July 5, 1890, 26 Stat. 1518, TS 384.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The United States share of the annual expenses of the Union shall not exceed 6% of the total (Public Law 90–569).

U.S. Contribution. The scale of contributions is based on the 1949 protocol which established seven contribution classes ranging from 1,500 to

26,500 gold francs. The class to which each nation belongs depends on the volume of its foreign trade, and a reduction is given to each member into whose language the Bureau did not translate customs tariffs. Under this provision, the United States is in class I (26,500 gold francs). In 1964 members were asked to double their contributions voluntarily. Public Law 90–569, approved October 12, 1968, authorized such an increase in the U.S. contribution. In 1972 the United States increased the amount of its contribution by 15%.

For the fiscal year April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983, the U.S. contribution amounted to $31,986, or 5.17% of a total assessment budget of approximately $618,685. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Executive Head. Jacob Varekamp (Netherlander), Secretary General, term of office expires July 1985.

Origin and Development. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established by the First International Peace Conference held at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1899. The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes was signed on July 29, 1899, and entered into force on September 4, 1900. The Convention was revised on October 18, 1907, by the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague and entered into force on January 26, 1910.

Purpose. The function of the Court is to facilitate the arbitration of international disputes. Members of the Court are outstanding international lawyers nominated by States that are party to the Convention.

The International Bureau is the administrative arm of the Court and serves as its registry. It channels communications concerning the meetings of the Court, maintains its archives, conducts its administrative business, and receives from contracting parties reports on the results of arbitration proceedings.

The Charter of the United Nations recognizes arbitration as one of the first resorts for settlement of disputes. Also, the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration shall perform the functions of nominating candidates for the Court.

Structure. The Administrative Council is composed of diplomatic representatives of contracting parties accredited to The Hague and of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, who acts as President of the Council.

As of April 12, 1984, the 74 states entitled to name arbitrators of the Permanent Court of Arbitration were:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China[1], People's Rep.
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
German Dem. Rep.
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kampuchea
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Malta
Mauritius

- Mexico
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Senegal
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Thailand
- Turkey
- Uganda
- Ukrainian S.S.R.
- U.S.S.R.
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Upper Volta
- Uruguay
- Venezuela
- Yugoslavia
- Zaire

[1] The Administrative Council of the Permanent Court decided on April 6, 1972 that the designation of the "Republic of China," as well as the names of the arbitrators previously listed under that designation, should be omitted from the Annual Report pending consultation of the contracting parties by the Government of the Netherlands, which is the depository State of The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the Peaceful Settlement of International Conflicts. This decision was reaffirmed by the Administrative Council on March 26, 1974.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1899.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, October 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2199, TS 536.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration is adopted by the Administrative Council. The convention provides that states which are parties to it shall contribute to the budget of the Bureau according to the allocation scale of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

For 1984, the United States was assessed 50 units out of a total of 791. The total assessment budget amounted to 297,218 Dutch guilders or approximately $93,146, of which the U.S. share was 18,788 Dutch guilders (6.32%), or $5,888. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Pavillon de Breteuil, Sevres, France

Executive Head. Dr. Pierre Giacomo (French), Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The establishment of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures was the culmination of efforts directed toward adoption of a uniform metric system throughout the world, instigated in 1867 by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, the International Geodetic Conference at Berlin, Germany, and a group of delegates to the Paris Exposition who had formed themselves into a Committee on Weights, Measures, and Money. In response to the urging of these groups, the French Government invited other states to designate delegates to an International Commission on the Meter, which was organized in 1869, under sponsorship of the French Academy of Sciences. The first meeting of the Commission was held at Paris, France, in 1870.

The International Commission on the Meter met again in 1872, and adopted a resolution recommending establishment of an international bureau of weights and measures at Paris and outlining its functions. On May 20, 1875, the Convention of the Meter was signed and entered into force on January 1, 1876. This convention provided for establishment of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Purpose. The primary function of the Bureau is to insure international standardization of basic units of measure throughout the world, including the meter, kilogram, and various nonmetrical units which have important bearing upon the exchange of goods and knowledge between countries. In collaboration with other international scientific organizations, the Bureau has established an international system of units which embraces the metric system but is much more complete in that it provides a basis for all major types of physical measurement.

Much of the work of the Bureau involves the circulation of standard instruments and materials to the national laboratories of cooperating nations.

Structure. Policy and budget are controlled by a General Conference which meets at least once every 6 years. Between Conferences an 18-member International Committee of Weights and Measures guides the work.

The International Bureau consisted of 45 members as of 1984:

Argentina
Australia*
Austria*
Belgium
Brazil*
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada*
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Czechoslovakia*
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Egypt
Finland*
France*
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Hungary
India*
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Japan*
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico*
Netherlands*
Norway
Pakistan
Poland*
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain*
Sweden*
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
U.S.S.R.*
United Kingdom*
United States*
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

*Members of International Committee of Weights and Measures.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Convention concerning the creation of an International Office of Weights and Measures, May 20 1875, 20 Stat. 709, TS 378.

U.S. Contribution. The International Committee draws up the annual budget. For calendar year 1984 total assessments amounted to 12,000,000 gold francs, or approximately $2,529,938, of which the United States was assessed 9.78%, or 1,173,600 gold francs. In addition the United States owed 5,969 gold francs for prior year adjustments, making its total calendar year 1984 requirement 1,179,569 gold francs or $248,686. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

13 Via de San Michele
Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Dr. Cevat Erder (Turkish), Director, term expires 1985.

Origin and Development. The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) was established in 1959 under UNESCO auspices as an intergovernmental organization devoted to the study of the preservation and restoration of cultural property, following ratification of it by five states in 1958. Entirely independent from UNESCO, ICCROM had 68 members in 1981.

Purpose. ICCROM was designed to serve as a research and training institution and as a clearinghouse and catalytic agent for the exchange of information and specialists. Its major responsibilities, as set forth in its Statutes, are to:

(1) collect, study, and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

(2) coordinate, stimulate, or institute research in this domain by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications, and exchanges of specialists;

(3) give advice and recommendations on general and specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property; and

(4) assist in training research workers and technicians and in raising the standard of restoration work.

Structure. ICCROM's major body is the General Assembly, composed of all members, which meets every 2 years to establish general policy and approve a detailed program submitted by the Director. The members of ICCROM's Council, its other principal body, are elected at each session of the General Assembly. The Council acts for the General Assembly between its sessions.

The 69 member states comprising the General Assembly are:

Albania
Algeria
Australia*
Austria
Belgium
Brazil*
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Colombia*
Cuba
Cyprus*
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France*
Gabon
Germany Fed. Rep.*
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
India*
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan*
Jordan
Kampuchea
Korea, Rep. of*
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico*
Morocco*
Nepal
Netherlands*
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway*
Pakistan
Paraguay
PeruUnited Kingdom*
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania*
Somalia
Spain*
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Tunisia*
Turkey

United States*
Vietnam
Yugoslavia*

*States whose nationals were elected to the Council for a 2-year term beginning in May 1984.

Initial date of U.S. Participation. January 20, 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 84 Stat. 204 (1970), amending 80 Stat. 915 (1966). Statutes of the International Center, November–December, 1956, revised April 24, 1963 and April 14–17, 1969, TIAS 7038.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The United States shall not authorize an appropriation, and no payment can be made to the Center in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization.

U.S. Contribution. The General Assembly of the Center at its biennial session in May 1984 voted a 2-year budget for 1984–85 in the amount of $3,904,000. The assessment budget was set for $1,328,000 for 1984. The United States contribution at 25% amounted to $332,000. However, a prior year adjustment reduced the U.S. requirement to $318,673. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Coffee Organization

London, England

Executive Head. Alexandre Fontana Beltrao (Brazilian), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. In order to stabilize coffee prices for the benefit of consumers and producers, the United States took the initiative in forming a Coffee Study Group, with membership open to both importing and exporting countries. The Study Group held its first meeting in June 1958 at Washington, D.C.

In 1962, the United States participated in negotiations for the first International Coffee Agreement. That Agreement went into effect in 1963 with the United States and over 50 other countries as members. It was replaced 5 years later by the 1968 International Coffee Agreement. That Agreement's economic provisions were suspended in 1972, but the International Coffee Organization was extended in 1973 and again in 1975 to provide statistical data and a forum for negotiations.

Negotiation for the International Coffee Agreement of 1976 ended in December, 1975. The United States signed and ratified the Agreement and it entered into force October 1, 1976, for a period of 6 years. Economic provisions of the Agreement, which became effective October 1, 1980, establish export quotas and a price range. This Agreement was extended for 1 additional year pending completion of negotiations for the current Agreement, the International Coffee Agreement of 1983, which entered into force October 1, 1983, for a period of 6 years. The United States ratified this Agreement July 27, 1983.

Structure. The highest authority of the International Coffee Organization is the Coffee Council, on which each member is represented. Voting is weighted by international coffee trade stores, with exporting and importing members in aggregate having equal votes.

In addition, there is an Executive Board of eight exporting members and eight importing members. The Board is responsible to the Council. Membership of the Board for 1983–84 is as follows:

Importing

Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Kenya
Mexico
OAMCAF[1]
Uganda

Exporting

Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Spain
United States

[1] Organization of African and Malagasy Coffee Producing Countries.

The International Coffee Organization consisted of 72 members in 1984:

Angola
Austria
Australia
Belgium[1]
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mexico

Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Papua New
Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and
Tobago
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zimbabwe

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[1] Luxembourg is included in Belgium's membership.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. In Coffee Study Group: 1958; in International Coffee Organization: July 1963, on provisional basis.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Coffee Agreement, 1983, deposited at the United Nations on September 15, 1983.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. Not to exceed 20% of the total, based on Article 13(8) and Article 25(2) of the International Coffee Agreement.

U.S. Contribution. The contribution of each member to the budget of the International Coffee Organization is proportionate to its votes. The United States, with 285 out of a total of 2,000 votes for consumer and producer members combined, is responsible for 14.50% of the annual budget. The total assessment budget for the October 1, 1983–September 30, 1984 period was $4,148,897. The United States assessment amounted to $601,598 and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Principe de Vergara, 17
Madrid - 1, Spain

Executive Head. O. Rodriguez Martin (Spanish), Executive Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin. The International Convention for the conservation of Atlantic Tunas, signed by the United States in 1966, came into force March 1969 and became operational during fiscal year 1970.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to conserve the stocks of all species of tuna being fished in the Atlantic and adjacent seas. It coordinates and reviews tuna research of the member nations, undertakes supplementary research, and adopts conservation regulations.

Structure. The Commission is composed of not more than three delegates from each member country, each country having one vote.

The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas consisted of 22 members in 1984:

Angola
Benin
Brazil
Canada
Cape Verde
Cuba
France
Gabon
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Morocco
Portugal
Sao Tome
and Principe
Senegal
South Africa
Spain
U.S.S.R.
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1969.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, 20 UST 2887, TIAS 6767; Public Law 94–70 dated August 5, 1975; amended by P.L. 95–33 dated May 26, 1977; further amended by P.L. 96–339 dated September 4, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. The Convention provides that each member will contribute (a) $1,000 for Commission membership and (b) $1,000 for membership on each of the four species panels which it joins. The difference between income from these contributions and total Commission budget is assessed one-third in proportion to (a) and (b), and two-thirds in proportion to each country's utilization of Atlantic tunas. In fiscal year 1984 the United States contributed $54,677, or 9.11%, of the Commission's total regular operating expense budget of $600,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Cotton Advisory Committee

1725 - 19th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Executive Head. J.C. Santley (British), Executive Director, term of office expires June 30, 1985.

Origin and Development. The International Cotton Advisory Committee was established in accordance with a resolution approved by the governments of 10 of the major cotton-exporting countries, including the United States, at the International Cotton Meeting held at Washington, D.C., in September 1939. The Committee first met at Washington, D.C. in April 1945.

Purpose. The function of the International Cotton Advisory Committee is to assemble and analyze data on world cotton stocks, production, consumption, trade, and prices; to observe and keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; and to suggest to member governments any measures considered suitable and practical for the furtherance of international collaboration.

Structure. Between plenary meetings the International Cotton Advisory Committee is represented at Washington, D.C., by a Standing Committee composed of representatives of all member governments. Subordinate working committees report to the Standing Committee.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee consisted of 48 members as of June 1984:

Argentina
Australia
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Cameroon
Chad
Colombia
Denmark
Egypt
El Salvador
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Peru
Portugal
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Turkey
Uganda
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia
Taiwan

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1939.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

U.S. Contribution. Membership contributions are determined by a basic contribution of each member equal to 1% of the total amount of the assessments and a pro rata charge per bale of cotton entering international trade. The total net assessments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984 were $832,000, of which the United States was assessed 14.24%, or $118,500. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

Palaegade 2-4
DK-1261 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Executive Head. Basil B. Parrish (British), General Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) was established as an intergovernmental organization in 1902. The Council was established by a contract between Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the United Kingdom. In 1964, a Convention, which is open to accession by any government, replaced the contract.

Purpose. The basic purpose of ICES is to encourage investigations into the study of the sea, and to coordinate the operations of the participating governments to this end.

According to the 1964 Convention, it shall be the duty of the Council:

(a) to promote and encourage research and investigations for the study of the sea, particularly those related to the living resources thereof;

(b) to draw up programs required for this purpose, and to organize, in agreement with the Contracting Parties, such research and investigations as may appear necessary; and

(c) to publish or otherwise disseminate the results of research and investigations carried out under its auspices or to encourage the publication thereof.

The Convention also states that the Council shall be concerned with the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and that it shall be primarily concerned with the North Atlantic.

Structure. Each Contracting Party may appoint up to two delegates to the Council. The Council meets annually in statutory session. The executive committee of the Council is the Bureau, which consists of the President, one First Vice President, and 5 Vice Presidents; the Chairman of the Consultative Committee and the General Secretary also take part in the Bureau meetings. The Bureau carries out the decisions of the Council, prepares for and convenes Council meetings, and prepares the Council's budget and invests its reserve funds. There are 14 Standing Committees which assist the Bureau in carrying out the work of the Council.

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea presently has 18 members:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Iceland
Ireland

Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Initially joined in 1912; withdrew during World War I; rejoined April 18, 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, September 12, 1964, 24 UST 1080, TIAS 7628, 652 UNTS 237.

U.S. Contribution. In fiscal year 1984 the United States contributed $47,302, or 5.71% of the Council's total budget of $827,780. In addition, the United States contributed $8,035, or 5.71% of the Council's special budget of $140,624 for purchase of word processing and computer enhancement equipment. These amounts, totalling $55,337, were paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)

ICSU Secretariat
51 Boulevard de Montmorency
75016 Paris, France

Executive Head. Lars Ernster (Swedish), Secretary General, term of office expires in 1986.

Origin and Development. The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) was established in 1931 as a confederation of international unions in disciplines of the natural sciences and national scientific academies around the world. It succeeded the International Research Council which had been established in 1919 with limited membership. ICSU recognizes the autonomy of its constituent unions and designates them as its scientific members, with the academies ranking as national members.

ICSU consists of 70 national members, with approximately 42 other countries affiliated with at least one of the 20 constituent unions. The following list shows the scientific unions and the year they became members:

International Astronomical Union (1919)

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (1919)

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (1919)

International Union of Radio Science (1919)

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (1922)

International Union of Biological Sciences (1923)

International Geographical Union (1923)

International Union of Crystallography (1947)

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (1947)

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (1947)

International Mathematical Union (1952)

International Union of Physiological Sciences (1955)

International Union of Biochemistry (1955)

International Union of Geological Sciences (1961)

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics (1966)

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (1968)

International Union of Pharmacology (1972)

International Union of Immunological Societies (1976)

International Union of Microbiological Societies (1982)

International Union of Psychological Science (1982)

The Unions continue to exercise their original responsibility for the organization of international congresses and specialized symposia, and otherwise furthering the development of research and training in their particular disciplines. ICSU's special function is the initiation and coordination of research programs that can be tackled successfully only on a multidisciplinary and international basis. Presently there are about 20 such program committees actively operating, some of limited duration and others on a continuing basis. Many of these are an outgrowth of the highly successful and most well-known ICSU program, the International Geophysical Year (IGY) which took place in 1957–58, and concern space, polar, solar-terrestrial, oceanographic, and lithospere research. Other areas covered include water research, genetic engineering, environmental sciences, science teaching, and various data services. Recently, ICSU set up its own publishing house known as the ICSU Press. From time to time new proposals arise for fresh initiatives on ICSU's part. A new program involving improved understanding of the processes of environmental change in the geosphere-biosphere is presently being considered.

In many cases, ICSU programs operate in close collaboration with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO's) of the United Nations family. ICSU is the principal scientific adviser to UNESCO and cooperates closely in the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) and the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP), and ICSU's Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research is a major adviser to UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Another area of intense interaction is with the World Meteorological Organization. ICSU and WMO are jointly responsible for the development of the World Climate Research Program. Other ICSU Unions and Committees work closely with UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNDP, IAEA, ITU, and ECOSOC. Of special note is a new effort among the biosciences unions, UNESCO and UNDP, to establish a network in developing regions to foster biological training and research. Regional networks are in place in Africa, Asia, Latin American and the Arab region.

ICSU also acts as a focus for the exchange of ideas, the communication of scientific information, and the development of standards in methodology, nomenclature, and units. The various members of ICSU organize a wide range of international and regional meetings, as well as general assemblies and other managerial meetings to decide policies and programs. A variety of publications is produced.

Purpose. The purpose of the International Council of Scientific Unions is to encourage international scientific activity for the benefit of all, by coordinating interdisciplinary and worldwide scientific projects and by working with appropriate non-governmental and intergovernmental agencies in their implementation.

Structure. The organization operates through (a) the biennial General Assembly representing all scientific unions and national members, (b) a General Committee, meeting once a year, consisting of representatives of the scientific unions and a proportionate number of elected national members, and (c) the Executive Board, consisting of five officers and five elected members. Cooperation in various fields or regarding specific problems is achieved through a system of scientific and special committees working under the ICSU umbrella. ICSU has a number of standing committees concerned with finances, admissions, and the rights of all scientists to participate freely in its activities.

ICSU and its Unions have a strong tradition of free circulation of scientists and political nondiscrimination, affirming the right of all scientists throughout the world to join in international science activities without regard to race, religion, political philosophy, ethnic origin, citizenship, sex, or language.

ICSU derives its income from two main sources: dues paid by its National Members and a subvention from UNESCO. Basically, however, its activities are sustained by the voluntary and unpaid services of the world's leading scientists.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1919.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. National Science Foundation Act of 1950, P.L. 507, 81st Congress, as amended, 64 Stat. 149; 42 U.S.C. 1872.

U.S. Contribution. Dues are paid according to a system of membership categories. The dues of U.S. institutional membership in the ICSU family are paid through the National Academy of Sciences. U.S. dues to the ICSU and associated unions for calendar year 1984 were $377,064, or about 13% of the total $2,900,000 due from all members. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

**26, Rue Armengaud, 92212 Saint-Cloud,
France**

Executive Head. Raymond Kendall (British), Acting Secretary General.

Origin and Development. The first International Judicial Police Conference was held at Monaco in April 1914. In 1923 the second International Judicial Police Conference was held in Vienna, Austria, resulting in the founding of the International Criminal Police Commission, with headquarters in Vienna. Annual meetings were held thereafter until the beginning of World War II, when the ICPC ceased to function. In 1946, representatives of 16 nations met at Brussels, Belgium, and reconstituted the Commission. Paris, France, was selected as the headquarters for the general Secretariat, and in 1956, the word "Commission" in the title was changed to "Organization."

Purpose. The purposes of INTERPOL are to insure and promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries; and to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of common law crimes and offenses, to the strict exclusion of all matters having a political, military, religious or racial character.

Structure. The policymaking body of INTERPOL is the General Assembly, composed of a representative of each INTERPOL member country. The General Assembly meets each year. It approves the broad policy for the Organization and decides on the work program and the budget.

The General Assembly elects a 13 member Executive Committee to act in its behalf between sessions of the General Assembly. In 1982, John R. Simpson, Director, U.S. Secret Service, was elected overwhelmingly as one of the Vice Presidents of INTERPOL. Subsequently, at the 53rd General Assembly meeting held in September 1984, Mr. Simpson was elected to serve as President of the Executive Committee for a 4-year term. Other elected officials include three Vice Presidents (3-year term) who serve as members of the Executive Committee and the Secretary General (5-year term) who is responsible for the daily operation of the Organization.

INTERPOL consisted of 136 members in 1984:

Algeria*
Angola
Argentina*
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados*
Belgium*
Benin*
Bolivia
Botswana
Brunei*
Burma
Burundi
Cameroon*
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt*
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France*
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kampuchea
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia*
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles*
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
St. Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somalia
Spain*
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand*
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States*
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia*
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

*Member of Executive Committee.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Initial U.S. participation was authorized by Federal Statute, 22 U.S.C. 263a, in 1938; shortly thereafter, U.S. participation was discontinued for the duration of World War II and was resumed after INTERPOL was reorganized under a new Constitution in 1947. Formal U.S. membership was discontinued in 1950; the Department of the Treasury continued informal relations. In 1958 the Attorney General officially designated the Department of the Treasury as the United States representative to INTERPOL and placed complete responsibility for operating and maintaining the INTERPOL-USNCB under Treasury's purview. The Departments of Justice and Treasury now jointly administer the INTERPOL program under a 1977 agreement between the two Departments, which designated the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL-USNCB) in the Department of Justice as a permanent U.S. representative to INTERPOL, with the Department of the Treasury as the alternate U.S. representative. In 1984, the INTERPOL-USNCB was staffed by senior investigative agents assigned from 13 Federal law enforcement agencies of the Departments of Justice and Treasury, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, an attorney from the Criminal Division was detailed to the INTERPOL-USNCB to serve as General Counsel for the organization. The INTERPOL-USNCB also has a permanent staff for operations and administration, who report to the Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration, a permanent Justice employee. The participating agencies are:

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Marshals Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Division

Department of the Treasury

U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Customs Service
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Internal Revenue Service
Office of the Comptroller of Currency
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

United States Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Department of Agriculture

Office of the Inspector General

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 72 Stat. 921; 22 U.S.C. 263a.

U.S. Contribution. Each member country contributes dues to INTERPOL according to population, economic development, and financial resources. The amount of dues contributed by a member country is determined by the country itself, with the subsequent approval of the General Assembly. For calendar year 1984, the U.S. dues were 654,000 Swiss francs, or approximately $301,383, which amounted to 6.54% of the total INTERPOL budget. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds of the Department of Justice.

International Hydrographic Organization

Avenue President J.F. Kennedy
Monte Carlo, Monaco

Executive Head. Rear Admiral Francis L. Fraser (Indian), President, Directing Committee, term of office expires 1987.

Origin and Development. In 1889, at an International Marine Conference held in Washington, D.C., establishment of a "permanent international commission" was proposed. Similar proposals were made at sessions of the International Congress of Navigation held at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1908 and again in 1912.

In June 1919, by invitation of the British Admiralty, the first International Hydrographic Conference, attended by 24 nations including the United States, was convened in London, England. The Conference decided to establish a permanent bureau to coordinate and standardize the work of the various national hydrographic offices. The Bureau was fully organized in 1921 and operated under statutes which were revised from time to time.

The International Hydrographic Convention, drafted at the Ninth International Hydrographic Conference at Monaco in May 1967, entered into force September 22, 1970. The Convention established the International Hydrographic Organization, and the International Hydrographic Conference which is composed of representatives of member governments that meet every 5 years, and maintained the International Hydrographic Bureau which is administered by a three-member Directing Committee.

Purpose. The Organization's purposes are to establish a close and permanent association with the hydrographic offices of member states, to encourage coordination of the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer throughout the world, to endeavor to obtain uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents, to encourage adoption of reliable and efficient methods of carrying out hydrographic surveys, and to encourage development of theory and improvement in the practice of the science of hydrography.

Structure. The policy making body of the International Hydrographic Organization is the Conference, which meets every 5 years and is attended by delegates from each member state, one delegate usually being the head of the state's hydrographic office.

The Conference elects a Directing Committee, composed of three members, each of a different nationality, to act for it between conferences.

The International Hydrographic Organization consisted of 49 members in 1984:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Burma
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Guatemala
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Syria
Thailand
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1922.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate May 13, 1968, TIAS 6933.

U.S. Contribution. Each member state is annually assessed two basic shares of 2,000 gold francs. Those members which own 100,000 gross tons or more of shipping (navy and merchant marine) contribute supplementary shares of the same value in accordance with a sliding scale. A maximum of 25 supplementary shares is set for members owning 29 million gross tons or more.

For calendar year 1984, the assessment budget for the International Hydrographic Organization was approximately $850,894, or 822,497 SDR's. The United States was assessed 4.81%, (39,543 SDR's) or $40,908. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Institute for Cotton (IIC)

1000 - 16th Street, NW.,
Room 203
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. Peter Pereira (British), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Institute for Cotton (IIC) came into being on February 23, 1966, as a nonprofit intergovernmental organization for promoting cotton consumption in Western Europe and Japan. The IIC's official seat is in Washington, D.C.; its operational and administrative headquarters in Brussels, Belgium; and its technical research division in Manchester, England. The IIC has nine national offices in Western Europe and Japan and one technical servicing office.

Purpose. It is the purpose of the IIC to expand the total demand for cotton and cotton products, thus increasing returns to cotton farmers and cotton producing countries. This is accomplished through six activities: sales promotion, commercial servicing to industry and trade, public information and education, technical research and development, technical servicing to industry, and economic and market research. Cooperative consumer and trade advertising campaigns, as well as broad merchandising activities, are carried out with leading textile producers and retailers throughout Western Europe and Japan on a cost-shared basis. These cooperative programs have added between $3 million and $3.5 million a year to IIC's funds.

Structure. Administrative control is vested in a General Assembly which convenes at least once a year. A total of 1,000 votes is distributed among members—300 are shared equally and the remaining 700 are distributed in proportion to financial contributions.

Four elected officers comprise the Executive Committee which functions between meetings of the General Assembly. Officers elected for 2-year terms in October 1984: President, Ambassador Paul Bomani, Tanzania; First Vice President, Julio Rodriguez Adame, Mexico; Second Vice President, Everett Rank, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Third Vice President, P. Kumar, India.

As of December 1984 9 cotton-producing countries were members of IIC:

Brazil
India
Ivory Coast
Mexico
Nigeria
Tanzania
Uganda
United States
Zimbabwe

The Governments of Egypt, Sudan, Colombia, and Paraguay have indicated their intention to join the IIC.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1966.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 68 Stat. 454, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1704.

U.S. Contribution. At a General Assembly meeting on July 31, 1979, the IIC levy system was changed to be more equitable and to attract more members. The basis of annual assessments is now the equivalent of $0.70 a bale of net exports of cotton and cotton textiles from all origins by each member to all destinations (with specified exceptions).

For calendar year 1984 the United States assessment amounted to $2,596,000, or 77.49%, of total assessments of $3,350,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds appropriated for use by the Department of Agriculture to market development activities and by U.S. cotton industry and trade groups.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

28 Via Panisperna, Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Riccardo Monaco (Italian), Secretary General, term of office expires 1985.

Origin and Development. The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law was created as a result of an international agreement effected by an exchange of notes, dated March 31, 1926, and April 26, 1926, between the League of Nations and the Government of Italy. Under this agreement the Institute assumed the status of a virtual specialized agency of the League of Nations. The Institute was reorganized on the basis of a Charter which came into force as an international agreement on April 21, 1940.

Purpose. The purpose of the Institute is to harmonize private law in different countries. The principal method followed is the preparation of draft uniform rules of substantive law and encouragement of the adoption of such uniform laws by as many countries as possible. Because difficulties arising out of conflicting laws are especially likely to arise out of international sales transactions and international travel, and transportation of goods, many of the uniform laws adopted by the Institute have been in those fields. In 1979, the first session of a diplomatic conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, to consider a convention on agency in international sales transactions. The second session of this conference took place in Geneva in early 1983 and adopted the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods. The Institute is also working on draft conventions in the areas of financial leasing contracts and factoring contracts. Its work on a preliminary draft convention on the liability of terminal operators was transferred to the U.N. Commission on International Trade Law for further work on a world-wide basis.

Structure. The General Assembly, which meets annually, is composed of one representative from each participating government. The Governing Council, composed of the President and from 16 to 21 other members, meets as necessary to direct the work of the Institute. The members hold office for a 5-year term.

The International Institute consisted of 51 members as of July 31, 1984:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece

Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Malta
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Romania
San Marino
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Vatican City

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1964.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, 1940, entered into force for the United States 1964, TIAS 5743; 22 U.S.C. 269g.

U.S. Contribution. The Governing Council draws up the annual budget. The General Assembly assigns members other than Italy, which contributes 150 million lira annually, and San Marino and Vatican City, which make token contributions, to one of eight categories, expressed in terms of units. By dividing the yearly expenditure not covered by the contribution of the Italian Government or other income by the number of units outstanding, the General Assembly establishes the amount of each unit. The United States, which has been assigned to Category I, is assessed on the basis of 50 units.

For calendar year 1984, an assessment budget of 1,331,990 Swiss francs, or approximately $606,552, was adopted. The United States was assessed 97,250 Swiss francs ($44,285), or 7.30%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Jute Organization

P.O. Box No. 6073 Gulshan
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Executive Head. Mr. A.K. Dutt (Indian), Executive Director, term of office expires January 1987.

Origin. The International Jute Organization (IJO) was created by the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982, to carry out the objectives of the Agreement. The IJO held its first Council meeting in January, 1984.

Purpose. The IJO serves to protect and improve the market position of jute and jute products by serving as a focal point for international projects in the areas of jute market promotion and research and development into improved jute production and processing. Projects are funded through voluntary contributions from members and international organizations. The IJO also acts as a forum for the discussion of jute market developments and assembles and publishes jute statistics.

Structure. The plenary Council is the principal administrative structure of the IJO. The Committee on Projects (also plenary) is charged with making recommendations to the Council concerning the projects to be engaged in.

The IJO was composed of the following 27 members in 1984:

Importers

Australia
Canada
Denmark
Egypt
EEC
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan

Importers—Continued

Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Exporters

Bangladesh
China, People's Rep.
India
Nepal
Thailand

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Article II, Section 1, U.S. Constitution. (Legislation pending).

U.S. Contribution. The assessed Administrative Budget for 1984 was $710,801, of which the United States paid $115,150 or 16.20%. IJO projects are financed through voluntary contributions to a Special Account; the U.S. has not contributed to the Special Account.

International Natural Rubber Organization

P.O. Box 10374
Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia

Executive Head. P. Soeparto (Indonesian), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Natural Rubber Agreement, which was negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD's Integrated Program for Commodities adopted in 1976, entered into force provisionally on October 23, 1980. The agreement established the International Natural Rubber Organization, and the first Council meeting, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 1980, designated Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as the location of its permanent secretariat. On April 15, 1982, the Agreement entered into force definitively when governments accounting for at least 80% of net natural rubber imports of those countries which participated in the negotiations, and 80% of net exports, deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

Purpose. The International Natural Rubber Organization seeks to stabilize natural rubber prices without disturbing long-term market trends, and to insure expanded future supplies of natural rubber at reasonable prices. This is done through a 550,000 metric ton buffer stock mechanism, financed by equal contributions from importing and exporting member governments. The Secretariat operates the buffer stock, making purchases and sales as required, and is also charged with implementing provisions of the Agreement designed to enhance supply availability.

Structure. The International Natural Rubber Council, the policymaking body, is composed of all members and meets at least twice a year. The Council has the following committees: Administration, Buffer Stock Operations, Statistics, and Other Measures.

The Organization had 33 members as of June 30, 1983:

Importers

Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China, People's Rep.
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
European Econ. Comm. (EEC)
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Iraq
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Sweden
Switzerland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Exporters

Indonesia
Ivory Coast
Malaysia
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Sri Lanka
Thailand

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1980.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Natural Rubber Agreement, ratification advised by the Senate on May 22, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. Each member's contribution is determined by the number of its votes in proportion to the total number of votes of all members at the time the administrative budget is approved. Votes are evenly divided between natural rubber importing and exporting members and are distributed in proportion to the volume of net imports or exports.

The total assessment budget for 1984 was $1,305,300. The U.S. share was $169,689, or 13%, and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Metro House, 58 St. James Street
London SW1A 1LD, England

Executive Head. Dr. Rolf W. Boehnke (Federal Republic of Germany), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Lead and Zinc Study Group was constituted in 1960 following an invitation to all U.N. members to join the Group. The first meeting was held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1961.

Purpose. The Lead and Zinc Study Group serves as a forum for international consultation between producing and consuming countries on problems of mutual interest such as world trade. The organization also collects and disseminates lead and zinc statistics.

Structure. The policymaking body is the Study Group itself, composed of all members. The Group meets every year. It approves broad policy for the organization, decides on the work program and the budget, and elects officers. The Group has a Standing Committee to act for it between sessions.

The Group consists of 33 members:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium/Luxembourg
Bulgaria
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Hungary
India
Iran
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Poland
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia
Zambia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1960.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2672, Section 5 of P.L. 885, 84th Congress, 2d Session.

U.S. Contribution. Half of the total assessment is divided equally among all the members and the other half is shared on the basis of trade interest. The trade-interest assessment is based on the total of lead and zinc exports and imports, including ores, concentrates, and metals. The total assessment budget for calendar year 1984 amounted to 224,550 pounds sterling, or approximately $314,083 (converted from pounds sterling). Of this total the United States paid 12,550 pounds sterling ($17,554), or 5.59%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver,
British Columbia, Canada V6T 1X2

Executive Head. C.R. Forrester (Canadian), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Convention of High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, which entered into force on June 12, 1953, was negotiated to provide for solution of fishery problems that might arise among Japan, Canada, and the United States in the North Pacific Ocean. It provides for abstention by certain of the parties from fishing specified stocks of fish so long as these stocks continue to be fully utilized and the fisheries continue to be properly regulated as provided by the terms of the treaty. The Convention also covers other stocks of fish under substantial exploitation by two or more of the contracting parties, with decisions and recommendations concerning regulation of fishing on such stocks being confined to the contracting countries engaged in their exploitation on a substantial scale.

The Commission held its first organizational meeting in February 1954.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to keep under review the question whether the requirements for abstention continue to be met and to make recommendations to member nations based on its findings. The Commission is also required to plan and coordinate studies of fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean and to recommend regulations to insure the maximum sustained productivity from fisheries of common concern.

Structure. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of four members from each of the three participating governments: Canada, Japan, and the United States.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1953.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, May 9, 1952, 4 UST 380, TIAS 2786; amended by Protocol, signed April 25, 1978 and entered into force on February 15, 1979.

U.S. Contribution. The costs of the Commission, which is headquartered in Canada, are shared equally by the three member nations. The total assessment budget for the Commission's 1984/85 fiscal year was Canadian $318,456, or approximately U.S. $240,054. The United States was assessed Canadian $106,152, or approximately U.S. $80,018 representing 33.33% of the budget. Payments from fiscal year 1984 funds totaled $100,000, including $56,528 to complete the U.S. assessment for the Commission's 1983/84 fiscal year, and $43,472 toward the U.S. assessment for the Commission's 1984/85 fiscal year.

International Office of Epizootics

12 Rue de Prony, Paris XVII^e France

Origin and Development. The International Office of Epizootics (IOE) was created by International Agreement in Paris, France, January 25, 1924. The first Director, appointed in 1927, organized the Permanent Bureau of IOE and the annual general sessions of the IOE International Committee and initiated epizootic investigations and collection of original documentation on most of the important epizootic diseases. Subsequent developments included the establishment of specialized commissions on foot and mouth disease (FMD), tuberculosis, avian diseases, equine infections anemia, and Echinococcosis-Hydatosis, and the collection and publication of statistics on the state of health of livestock throughout the world.

Purpose. The organization's main objectives are:

(a) to promote and coordinate experimental or other research work concerning the pathology or prophylaxis of contagious diseases of livestock for which international collaboration is deemed desirable;

(b) to collect and bring to the attention of member nations or their sanitary services, all facts and documents of general interest concerning the course of epizootic diseases and the means used to control them; and

(c) to examine international draft agreements regarding animal sanitary measures and to provide member nations with the means of supervising their enforcement.

Structure. The IOE is controlled by its International Committee, which is composed of technical representatives of the 99 member countries. Each country is permitted one representative. The United States is represented by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, APHIS/USDA. The Committee elects a president to serve for 3 years, and an administrative commission to oversee the operation of the Permanent Bureau.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. May 1976 was the initial date of U.S. participation in a general session of the IOE as a full member. Prior to this the United States was invited each year to send an observer to the annual meeting.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. On May 5, 1975, the U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to accession to the Agreement. President Ford signed the accession document to the original International Agreement on June 9, 1975.

U.S. Contribution. The total IOE assessment budget for 1984 was approximately $1,124,681 (converted from French francs). The United States contributed $33,314, or 2.96%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Office of Vine and Wine (OIV)

11, rue Roquepine
75008 Paris, France

Executive Head. Robert Tinlot (French), Director, term of office expires January 1991.

Origin and Development. The International Office of Wine was established in 1924 pursuant to an multilateral agreement entered into by Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and Tunisia. Its mission focused on wine but was gradually extended to include all products of the vine (including brandy, for example) and to encompass issues of general viticultural concern. Thus, in 1958, the title of the organization was changed to the International Office of Vine and Wine (OIV) to better reflect its activities. In its more than 60 years, the membership of the OIV has grown from eight to 33 countries representing 94% of the world's wine production. It has gained recognition as a highly influential organization whose policies on economic, technical and scientific issues, although non-binding, are frequently reflected in the national legislation and trade initiatives of its member countries.

Purpose. Although the OIV addresses all products of the vine, its primary purpose is to study wine and its production methods, packaging and labeling standards and associated marketing practices with the object of insuring product integrity and harmonizing regulatory requirements in international wine trade.

Structure. The General Assembly is the final decision making body of the OIV. It consists of delegates designated by each member country and meets annually to vote on policy, program, and budget proposals submitted to it by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meets biannually and consists of one delegate from each member country. It is responsible for reviewing the proposals prepared by the Scientific-Technical Committee, the Viticulture, Enology and Economics Commissions and the Secretariat. The General Assembly and the Executive Committee function under the leadership of the President of the OIV who is elected for a 3-year term. The Secretariat functions under the leadership of the Director of the OIV who is elected for a period of 5 years and is responsible for the daily operations of the organization.

The OIV consisted of the following 33 members in 1984:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Chili
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Hungary
Israel
Italy
Luxembourg
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. In 1980, the United States began informal participation in OIV meetings by invitation as an observer. However, as such, the U.S. could neither attend closed committee meetings where positions were formulated, nor vote. In view of the OIV's influence in the international wine sector and the U.S. stature as the world's sixth largest wine producer, fifth largest importer and fifteenth largest exporter, observer status became inadequate to represent U.S. interests. Therefore, on January 25, 1984, the United States submitted its request for full membership which was accepted on July 24, 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Public Law 98–545 of October 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2752.

U.S. Contribution. Contributions to the OIV are based on the number of votes each member country chooses to have. The U.S. opted for five votes which is the maximum. In 1984, based on one-half calendar year membership at 23,600 French francs per vote, the U.S. paid 59,000

French francs or $6,489. This represented 2.03% of the total 1984 OIV budget of approximately $319,655.

International Organization for Legal Metrology (IOLM)

11, Rue Turgot
75009 Paris, France

Executive Head. Bernard Athane (French), Permanent Director.

Origin and Development. The International Organization for Legal Metrology (IOLM) was founded in 1955 for the purpose of providing intergovernmental co-operation in the field of legal measuring instruments. This field broadly relates to the compatibility of standards of measurement and the legislation and governmental regulations which may affect such standards of measurement.

Purpose. Aside from its activities as a center of documentation and information exchange in legal metrology, the IOLM recommends uniform international requirements for scientific and measurement instruments used in industry and commerce. The Organization also assists in the development of model laws and regulations for consideration by member nations.

Structure. The organizational structure of the IOLM is as follows:

(1) the International Conference of Legal Metrology, which is composed of delegates from member nations and which meets at least every 6 years. Decisions of the Conference are submitted to member nations "for information, consideration and recommendation";

2) the International Committee of Legal Metrology, which consists of one delegate from each nation, and which meets at least every 2 years. The technical work of IOLM is conducted by working groups within the framework of the Committee; and

(3) the International Bureau of Legal Metrology, which constitutes the Secretariat for the Organization. This Bureau is headed by a permanent Director and staff.

The following 46 nations were members of the Organization in 1984:

Algeria
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Guinea
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
Lebanon
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1972.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratification advised by the Senate, August 11, 1972, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America, October 22, 1972 (TIAS 7533).

U.S. Contribution. Each member state is annually assessed according to its total population and its level of industrial and technical development. The assessment budget for the 4-year period (1981–84) was established at the Sixth Conference in June 1980.

The calendar year 1984 assessment budget was approximately $402,031 (converted from gold francs), of which the U.S. contribution, at 8.85%, amounted to $35,588. In addition, the United States contributed $3,716 to the English Translation Center, making the net U.S. contribution $39,304. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Rubber Study Group

Brettenham House, 5-6, Lancaster Place,
London, 2E 7ET, England

Executive Head. John Carr (British), Secretary General, term of office expires June 1988.

Origin and Development. The International Rubber Study Group originated in London, England, in September 1944. The Group first met in Washington, D.C., in January 1945. At its fourth meeting in 1947, the Group opened membership to all countries with a substantial interest in rubber production, consumption, or trade and established a permanent Secretariat in London.

Purpose. The International Rubber Study Group is concerned with production, distribution, and consumption of natural and synthetic rubber, and especially with the balance between supply and demand for these commodities. It serves as a forum for international consultation among principal producing and consuming countries on problems of mutual interest, prepares reports on important current or potential problems, and collects and publishes statistics and other information concerning production, consumption, and international trade in rubber.

Structure. Control of substantive and administrative matters is vested in the full 27-member International Rubber Study Group. The Group is assisted by three standing committees: Executive, Statistical, and Maritime Transport. A Committee on Production, Consumption, and Market Trends was created at Mexico City, Mexico, in June 1982.

The International Rubber Study Group consists of 27 members:

Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
India
Indonesia
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Liberia
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Nigeria
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial date of U.S. Participation. 1944.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2672, Section 5 of P.L. 885, 84th Congress, 2nd Session.

U.S. Contribution. Equal contributions from member governments provide 60% of the approved annual budget. The remaining 40% is paid by member countries in proportion to their production or consumption (whichever is greater) in the calendar year preceding the budget year in question. The total assessment budget for the Group's fiscal year 1984 was 232,800 pounds sterling ($350,078). The U.S. share was 9.97%, or $34,913, which was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

Reckenholz P.O. Box 412
CH-8046
Zurich, Switzerland

Executive Head. Franz Marschall (Swiss), Executive Officer, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Third International Seed Testing Congress, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1921, resulted in the formation of the European Seed Testing Association. At the Fourth Congress, held at Cambridge, England, in 1924, the Association was enlarged to include non-European countries and was reconstituted the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

Purpose. The International Seed Testing Association was established for the furtherance of all matters connected with accurate and uniform methods in testing and evaluating seeds to be used for sowing. To attain this purpose, 17 technical committees are established. They study and recommend improvement in methods of storing, blending, sampling, and testing seeds, and issue certificates of quality.

Structure. The policymaking body of the International Seed Testing Association is the Congress, composed of all ISTA members. The Congress meets triennially. It approves the broad policy for the organization, changes in the International Rules for Seed Testing, and elects the 11-member Executive Committee that acts for the Congress between sessions.

The following 59 countries were members of the Association in 1984:

Argentina
Australia
Austria*
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada*
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark*
Egypt
Finland
France*
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy*
Ivory Coast
Japan
Kenya*
Luxembourg
Malawi
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand*
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines*
Poland*
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom*
United States
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Taiwan

*Member of Executive Committee.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1924.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

U.S. Contribution. Contributions to the International Seed Testing Association are based on the number of accredited seed testing stations and accredited members in each country. The total assessment budget for calendar year 1984 amounted to 249,300 Swiss francs, or approximately $115,576. The United States was assessed $3,365 or 3.02%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Sugar Organization

28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SP

Executive Head. William K. Miller (American), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. During 1977, the United States participated in the negotiation of the International Sugar Agreement designed to stabilize world sugar prices through a system of export quotas and sugar stockpiles. Negotiations ended in late 1977 and the Agreement was opened for signature in December of that year. In January 1978 the United States became a provisional member of the Agreement pending Senate ratification and passage of the required implementing legislation. As a provisional member the United States was able, through existing authority, to comply with most of the provisions of the Agreement. The International Sugar Agreement was ratified by the U.S. Senate on November 30, and the U.S. instrument of ratification was deposited with the United Nations on January 2, 1980, ending the provisional nature of our membership. The U.S. House of Representatives passed the required implementing legislation on March 11, 1980 and the Senate passed the same legislation on April 2, 1980. This enabled the United States to comply fully with all provisions. The International Sugar Agreement of 1977 was to have expired December 31, 1982. However, members of the Agreement decided in May 1982 to extend it to December 31, 1984. A new sugar agreement, the 1984 International Sugar Agreement was negotiated during 1984 and signed by the United States on July 5, 1984. It entered into force January 1, 1985.

Structure. The International Sugar Agreement is administered by the International Sugar Organization whose highest authority is the Sugar Council. Each member of the Agreement is represented on the Council and each holds votes in proportion to its sugar exports and production or imports. An Executive Committee responsible to the Sugar Council is composed of 10 exporting and 10 importing members. The Committee exercises the powers of the Council in most matters. Memberships of the Executive Committee for 1984 were as follows:

Exporting

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Cuba
Dominican Rep.
Fiji
India
Philippines
South Africa
Thailand

Importing

Canada
Egypt
Finland
German Dem. Rep.
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Norway
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United States

The International Sugar Organization consisted of 62 members in 1984:

Importing

Bangladesh
Bulgaria
Canada
Egypt
Finland
German Dem. Rep.
Iraq
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
New Zealand
Norway
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United States

Exporting

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Fiji
Gabon
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ivory Coast

Exporting—Continued

Jamaica
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mexico
Mozambique
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Panama
Papua
  New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
St. Kitts-Nevis-
  Anguilla
South Africa
Swaziland
Thailand
Trinidad
  and Tobago
Uganda
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. On a provisional basis, January 1, 1978.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Sugar Agreement, 1977, U.S. instrument of ratification deposited at the United Nations, January 2, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. The contribution of each member of the International Sugar Organization is proportionate to its votes. The United States with 300 out of a total of 2,000 votes for producer and consumer members combined, is responsible for 15% of the annual budget. The total calendar year 1984 assessment budget was 710,000 pounds sterling, or approximately $979,800. The U.S. assessment amounted to $146,970, or 15% of the total. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

34, chemin des Colombettes
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Arpad Bogsch (American), Secretary General, term expires in 1991.

Origin and Development. The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) was established by the signing by six European countries on December 2, 1961, of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. The Convention took effect for these countries on August 10, 1968. It was revised on November 10, 1972, and again on October 23, 1978. The United States adheres to the 1978 text.

The UPOV Convention is the major world-wide agreement for the protection of new plant varieties. It is applicable to all plant genera and species. The breeder of a new plant variety is entitled under the Convention to exclusive patent-like rights or a patent itself, providing the variety is homogeneous, distinct, and stable. The Convention assures to the breeder the right to require prior authorization for the production of reproductive or vegetative propagating material of a protected variety. A new variety must be designated by a denomination enabling it to be identified. National treatment for foreigners and the right of priority are also guaranteed by the Convention.

Purpose. The objectives of the UPOV Convention are as follows:

(a) Assuring administrative cooperation among member states to promote the examination of new plant varieties;

(b) Providing assurance that member states provide at least the minimum measure of rights and protection required by the Convention, and encouraging prospective member states to modify their laws to do the same. Harmonizing the examination procedures and standards for new varieties to provide the greatest possible uniformity within the member states; and

(c) Promoting cooperation by the member states in the examination of varieties, mainly by sharing examination costs and exchanging results.

The UPOV Secretariat is currently administratively affiliated with the WIPO Secretariat. The WIPO Director General is also the UPOV Secretary General, and UPOV and WIPO share the same building and common expenses. The UPOV Secretariat handles the preparatory and administrative work for meetings and conferences, conducts studies, provides services to member states, disseminates information, promotes the UPOV Union and its objectives, and publishes relevant information.

Structure. Seventeen states are now members of the UPOV Union. They are:

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The Convention became applicable to the United States on November 8, 1981, and the first annual contribution became due for 1982.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Deposit of Instrument of Accession on November 12, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. Members are assessed on a fixed number of units. The United States has agreed to pay five units annually to the Union's operating expenses. The 17 member states collectively pay 41 units.

Total assessments against members for 1984 amounted to 1,532,000 Swiss francs, or approximately $600,667. The United States was assessed 195,122 Swiss francs or, $76,503 (12.74%). This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Wheat Council

Haymarket House 18, Haymarket
London SW1Y 4SS, England

Executive Head. J. H. Parotte (Belgian), Executive Secretary, term of office expires December 31, 1985.

Origin and Development. The International Wheat Council was established in July 1949 to administer the terms of the 1949 International Wheat Agreement. The Council has continued in this role for subsequent agreements, the latest of which is the 1971 International Wheat Agreement.

Purpose. The current Agreement contains two conventions: the Wheat Trade Convention of 1971, and the Food Aid Convention of 1980. The Wheat Trade Convention seeks to achieve stability in international wheat markets, to promote the expansion of international trade in wheat and flour, and in general to further international cooperation with regard to world wheat problems. The Food Aid Convention provides for a minimum annual amount of 7.6 million tons of wheat and other grains for human consumption, or the cash equivalent thereof, as aid to developing countries. In the period July 1983-June 1984, signatories reported donations of 10.47 million metric tons (wheat equivalent) against their minimum pledges.

Structure. The policymaking body of the Wheat Trade Convention is the Council, composed of all International Wheat Agreement members. The Council meets at least twice a year. It approves the broad policy for the organization, decides on the work program and the budget, appoints the Executive Secretary, and performs such other functions as are necessary to carry out the terms of the Agreement.

The Council elects a 12-member Executive Committee to act between sessions of the Council. The Executive Committee, in turn, establishes an Advisory Subcommittee on Market Conditions to keep wheat market conditions under continuous review.

The Food Aid Convention is administered by a Food Aid Committee which is composed of all members of the Convention; i.e., the food aid donors.

The permanent International Wheat Council staff in London, England, provides administrative services for both the Council and the Food Aid Committee.

Wheat Trade Convention membership in 1984 was as follows:

Algeria
Argentina*
Australia*
Austria*
Barbados
Belgium*
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada*
Costa Rica
Cuba
Denmark*
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
European Econ. Comm. (EEC)*
Finland*
France*
Germany, Fed. Rep.*
Greece
Guatemala
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland*
Israel
Italy*
Japan*
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg*
Malta
Mauritius
Morocco
Netherlands*
Nigeria
Norway*
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Spain*
Sweden*
Switzerland*
Syria
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom*
United States*
Vatican City
Venezuela
Yemen (Sanaa)

*Members of Food Aid Convention as well as Wheat Trade Convention.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Predecessor organization, 1942; 1949; current organization, 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. TIAS 6537; International Wheat Agreement, 1971, TIAS 7144. Extension through June 30, 1983 has been ratified.

U.S. Contribution. For Wheat Agreement Year 1983–84 (July 1–June 30), the Wheat Council approved a total assessment budget of 820,000 pounds sterling, or approximately $1,212,780. Based on voting strength, the U.S. share of this budget was 14.20%, or 116,440 pounds sterling. This amounted to $172,215 and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

International Whaling Commission

The Red House, Station Road, Histon,
Cambridge, CB4 4NP, England

Executive Head. R. Gambell (British), Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. International cooperation for the conservation and management of world whale stocks was undertaken at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 24, 1931, by the conclusion of the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and by a subsequent agreement concluded at London, England, on June 8, 1937.

The International Whaling Commission was the result of a desire to provide a continuing program for the conservation and development of whale stocks. The Commission was established under the terms of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed December 2, 1946, and entered into force November 10, 1948.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to safeguard the remaining world whale stocks, insofar as possible, through regulations which form an integral part of the convention.

Structure. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of a representative of each member government. Dominica withdrew as a member government effective June 30, 1983. The following 40 countries were members in 1983:

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Belize
Brazil
China, People's Rep.
Chile
Costa Rica
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Iceland
India
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Peru
Philippines
Senegal
Seychelles
South Africa
Spain
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Sweden
Switzerland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, December 2, 1946, 62 Stat. 1716, TIAS 1849.

U.S. Contribution. The formula for calculating member nation assessments was changed in fiscal year 1979. Under the new formula, member nations pay a flat contribution amounting to 50% of the overall budget. The remaining 50% is divided into areas of interest (30%) and weight of catch (20%). In fiscal year 1984, the Commission's assessed budget totaled 377,672 pounds sterling, or approximately $567,519. The U.S. assessment was 14,377 pounds sterling, approximately $21,604, or 3.81%. An additional contribution of approximately 19,850 pounds sterling, or $28,396 was made to the whale research fund. Thus, the total amount paid from 1984 fiscal funds was $50,000.

The Interparliamentary Union

Place du Petit-Saconnex,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Pio-Carlo Terenzio (Italian), Secretary General, term of office expires December 31, 1986.

Origin and Development. The idea of establishing contacts among various European parliamentary bodies for the promotion of international arbitration and the limitation of armaments was first suggested at the Paris Peace Conference in 1878. In 1889, on the initiative of members of the French and British Parliaments, a conference was held at Paris, France, which was attended by parliamentary representatives from Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Spain, and the United States. It was decided to make the conference a permanent institution, and in 1894, as a result of action taken at the 1891 and 1892 Conferences, a Permanent Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union, including a general secretariat, was established at Bern, Switzerland.

The work of the Union was disrupted by World War I and World War II, but many interparliamentary groups remained intact and, in every state in which their activity was not interrupted by foreign occupation, maintained executive bodies. In August 1944, a meeting of several of these groups was held at Geneva, Switzerland, where the Union has since established a secretariat. Two conferences are held world-wide each year.

Purpose. The purpose of the Interparliamentary Union—

as stated in its statutes is to promote personal contacts between members of all Parliaments, constituted into National Groups, and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective States in the firm establishment and development of representative institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. With this end in view, the Interparliamentary Union shall express its views on all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action and shall make suggestions for the development of parliamentary institutions, with a view to improving the working of those institutions and increasing their prestige.

Structure. The Union is directed by an Executive Committee of 10 members and the Intereparliamentary Council President who presides ex officio and by an Interparliamentary Council on which each national group is represented by two delegates.

The Interparliamentary Union consisted of 103 members as of December 1984:

Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Gabon
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Greece
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Poland
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1889, participated in first meeting; 1903, U.S. group formed.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 49 Stat. 425 (1935) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 276.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. annual contribution is limited to 13.61% of the Union's approved budget. (P.L. 94–141, November 29, 1975.)

U.S. Contribution. The annual budget is prepared by the Executive Committee and approved by the Interparliamentary Council.

The assessment budget for calendar year 1984 totaled 4,239,300 Swiss francs, or approximately $1,781,566. The United States was assessed 546,070 Swiss francs, or 12.88%. This amounted to $229,486 and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

The Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on March 6, 1979, provided for phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula linked to agreed security measures set forth in the Treaty. Final withdrawal of Israeli forces and civilians from the Sinai took place on April 25, 1982.

The agreed security measures specified in the Treaty were of two kinds: military restrictions in the Sinai and the border area of Israel, and the stationing of the U.N. peacekeeping force and observers in the Sinai. The Treaty established three zones in the Sinai and one zone in Israel, and set forth armament and equipment limitations in each zone.

It became clear in early 1981 that the United Nations would not be able to provide the peacekeeping force and observers required by the Treaty. Therefore, the United States assisted in the negotiation of a Protocol, signed on August 3, 1981, by Egypt and Israel and witnessed by the United States, which provided for establishment of the MFO to serve in place of the U.N. force and observers. The Protocol also set forth the organization and functions of the MFO and the privileges and immunities of the MFO and its members in Egypt and Israel.

The MFO assumed its functions April 25, 1982 and is recognized (E.O. 12359) as having the status of an international organization.

The Director General, a retired U.S. Foreign Service Officer, is responsible for the direction of the MFO in the fulfillment of its functions—a role similar to that of the U.N. Secretary General in a U.N. peacekeeping operation. He provides reports to the Governments of Egypt and Israel on developments relating to the operations of the MFO. Under the overall authority of the Director General, the Force Commander, who is a Norwegian Lieutenant General, has full command authority over the MFO in the area of operations and promulgates its standing operating procedures. The Force Commander participates in formal Liaison System meetings between Egypt and Israel and has direct communications with the chief liaison officers of two states in Cairo and Tel Aviv, respectively.

In addition to the Director General's office, the MFO consists of the Force Headquarters, three infantry battalions totaling not more than 2,000 troops, a civilian observer unit, a coastal patrol unit, an aviation element, logistics unit, a transportation unit, and a signal unit, all located on the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt as well as small offices in Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Ten nations are participating in the MFO: The United States, Fiji, and Colombia are providing the three infantry battalions; the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, and Uruguay are providing specialized units for the military force. Norway, although not a troop-contributing nation, provides the Force Commander and several staff officers. The United States is also providing a logistics support unit and civilian personnel for the observer unit.

The office of the Director General, located in Rome, Italy, consists of a small number of civilian officials appointed by him. The Force Headquarters; two battalions; the civilian observer unit; the aviation element; and the logistics, transportation and signal units are located at El-Gorah in northern Sinai. The Force Headquarters consists of staff officers from each of the national contingents under a Chief of Staff. A civilian management staff is also located at El-Gorah. The United States infantry battalion, the coastal patrol unit, and a detachment of the signal unit are located in the south near Sharm el-Sheikh.

The Protocol provides that the expenses of the MFO which are not covered by other sources will be borne equally by the Governments of Egypt and Israel. The United States agreed to contribute one-third of the annual operating expenses of the MFO. Thus, each country pays one-third of the costs. In fiscal year 1984, the MFO budget was $111.6 million, the U.S. share of which was $37.2 million. However, a credit for prior year funds reduced the U.S. contribution to $32.2 million. This amount was contributed from AID fiscal year 1984 funds.

North Atlantic Ice Patrol

Governors Island, New York

Executive Head. Vice Admiral W.E. Caldwell (American), Commander.

Origin and Development. At the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened in London, England, on November 12, 1913, the North Atlantic Ice patrol was inaugurated as an international derelict-destruction, ice-observation, and ice patrol service. The U.S. Government was invited to undertake the management of this service, with the expenses being defrayed by the 13 nations participating.

International Conferences on the Safety of Life at Sea were held again in 1929, 1948, 1960, and the most recent in 1974. The number of nations party to the agreement has grown from 13 to 20.

Purpose. The purpose of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol is to prevent loss of life and property at sea in the North Atlantic Ocean due to collisions with ice and icebergs.

Structure. The International Ice Patrol is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The reimbursement for operation of the International Ice Patrol is computed by determining the total tonnage of each signatory nation passing through the ice patrol area and prorating the cost of the operation in proportion to the tonnage as a whole. Presently there are 20 signatory nations:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France

Finland
Germany, Fed. Rep
Greece
Israel
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Netherlands
Norway
Panama
Poland
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. February 19, 1914.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The United States is a party to the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 and 1974, and 46 U.S.C. 738 (ch. 804, par. 1.49 Stat. 1922).

U.S. Contribution. The North Atlantic Ice Patrol's cost for the 1983 season amounted to $2,429,700. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds appropriated to the U.S. Coast Guard. The United States was assessed $294,240, or 12.11%. The remainder was reimbursed to the United States by the member nations.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization

c/o Scottish Office
Room 117, St. Andrew's House
Regent Road
Edinburgh, Scotland EH1 3DE

Executive Head. Malcolm L. Windsor (British), Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. Discussions at an international Salmon Symposium held in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1978 led to a diplomatic conference in Reykjavik, Iceland in January 1982 which concluded the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean which was signed at Reykjavik on March 2, 1982, and which entered into force on October 1, 1983.

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, established under terms of the Convention, held its initial meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland from January 17–20, 1984.

Purpose. The purpose of the Organization is to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean by means of international cooperation in regulatory measures, scientific research, and in the compilation and dissemination of scientific and statistical information.

Structure. The Organization is composed of a Council, and three regional commissions—the North American Commission, the North-East Atlantic Commission, and the West Greenland Commission. Member governments are represented by three Representatives (Commissioners) from each country. The following 8 nations (or representative entities) were members in 1984:

Canada
European Economic Community (EEC)
Faroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Sweden
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, signed at Reykjavik, Iceland, March 2, 1982, entered into force October 1, 1983; and the Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3601 et. seq.), as amended.

U.S. Contribution. Under the approved assessment formula, member nations pay a flat contribution for 30% of the overall budget. The remaining 70% is distributed according to percentage of total catches of Atlantic salmon. In fiscal year 1984, the Organization's assessed budget totaled 106,776 pounds sterling, or approximately $150,874. The U.S. assessment under the formula was 5,339 pounds sterling, approximately $7,544, or 5% and was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, D.C. 20235

Executive Head. Jack W. Gehringer (American), Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The North Pacific Fur Seal Commission was established by the United States, Canada, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. under the terms of the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, signed February 9, 1957, and entered into force October 14, 1957. By a protocol which entered into force April 22, 1964, the Convention was amended and extended for 6 years by a 1969 Agreement. A 1976 Agreement extended the Convention for 4 years, and an Agreement signed on October 14, 1980, but effective July 2, 1981, extended the Convention for an additional 4 years.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to formulate and coordinate research programs looking to permanent arrangements to conserve the North Pacific fur seal herds. The Commission is authorized to study the data obtained from the research programs and to recommend appropriate measures to member governments.

Structure. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of a representative of each member government.

The members of the Commission are Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R., and the United States.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1957.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, 1957, TIAS 3948; Protocol amending the Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals, 1963, TIAS 5558; and Agreements extending the Interim Convention, 1969, TIAS 6774; 1976, TIAS 8368; and 1980, TIAS 10020.

U.S. Contribution. The four member nations provide equally for the expenses of the Commission. The U.S. was assessed $10,000 for 1984 or 25% of a total Commission budget of $40,000. In addition, a deficit of $2,950 from the 1983 assessment was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds. Thus, the total amount paid from fiscal year 1984 funds was $12,950.

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

155 Rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. H. Vandervelden (Belgian), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The First International Congress on Inland Navigation was held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1885. A separate series of Maritime Works Congresses was begun at Paris, France, in 1889. The two Congresses were combined at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1894. At the first combined Congress held at Brussels in 1898, it was decided to establish a permanent organization and a committee was organized to draft plans. The plans were adopted at the Paris Congress, in 1900, and the present Association was established. The Permanent International Commission of the Association was established to carry on the work between Congresses.

Purpose. The purpose of the Association is to promote the progress of inland and maritime navigation, and more particularly to consider the engineering aspects of improvement of rivers and inland and maritime canals, their technical exploitation, and relevant commercial and economic questions. It is concerned with the improvement and maintenance of harbors and waterways and their accessories but not with ships and the actual navigation thereof.

Structure. The governing body of the Association is the Permanent International Commission composed of delegates of countries whose governments sponsor the Association. The Commission meets every year, when called by the Executive Committee and Council, or on demand of 25% of the Commission members. It supervises the management of Association affairs and approves the annual reports presented by the Finance Committee and the Council; makes preparations for the Congresses (where governmental and private members meet); reviews and amends, as necessary, Association regulations; elects Vice Presidents of the Association; and appoints members to the several study commissions of the Association. The Council meets twice a year. It is composed of one delegate from each of the member countries. The purpose of its meetings is to guide the affairs of the Association between annual Commission meetings. The Executive Committee is composed of a President, four Vice Presidents, and a Secretary General. The President and Secretary General are, by regulation, always Belgian nationals. The Executive Committee is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's affairs and for providing advice, guidance, and recommendations for actions to the Council and Commission. The following were members of the Executive Committee during 1984:

The President:	Robert De Paepe Secretary General of the Ministry of Public Works—Belgium
The Secretary General:	H. Vandervelden Director General of the Office de la Navigation—Belgium
The Vice Presidents:	E.R. Heilberg III, United States J. Chapon, France M. Abecasis, Portugal K. Valken, Netherlands

Governments of the following 37 countries were members of the Association in 1984:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Czechoslovakia

Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Iceland
India
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Monaco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

In addition, the Central Rhine and Danube Commissions are contributing organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1902.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Sec. 107 of the Act of June 30, 1948, as amended by Sec. 93 of the Act of March 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 39,22 U.S.C. 275a.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1984, the International Commission approved a budget requiring contributions of 2,101,868 Belgian francs or approximately $33,841 from governments. The U.S. contribution amounted to 372,000 Belgian francs or $5,989, (17.70%). This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds appropriated to the Department of Defense.

West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)

E.J. Roye Memorial Building
P.O. Box 1019, Monrovia, Liberia

Executive Head. Alieu Des Jagne (African), Executive Secretary, (Acting) term of office expires 1986.

Origin and Development. An AID-sponsored study in December 1968 recommended that rice research, development, and training be centralized and coordinated in West Africa. This was followed by a UNDP/FAO-supported conference held in Monrovia, Liberia, in September 1969, at which it was decided to proceed with the organization of a West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). Terms of a Constitution were outlined and an interim secretariat was appointed. The Constitution, which was later drafted, was ratified at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Dakar, Senegal, September 1–4, 1970. The new Association officially began its operations on December 1, 1971.

Purpose. The purpose of WARDA is to promote and increase the quantity and quality of rice produced within the countries of West Africa. Integral to this function is the research program which has three main components; (1) coordinated trials of new rice varieties, fertilizer, and crop protection agents; (2) special research projects which reinforce existing research and fill research gaps; and (3) verification of research station results on farmers' fields and provision of new technology to cooperating national research and extension entities. There is also a training component which emphasizes modern rice production techniques.

Structure. The WARDA Governing Council meets annually at various locations in West Africa to review the work in progress, to obtain approval of proposed projects, and to discuss and obtain funding support from donors. The latter include the United States, France, the Netherlands, Belgium,. Switzerland, Japan, the European Economic

Community, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Member governments send a representative to the Governing Council where all members have one vote. Members of the WARDA Governing Council in 1984 were:

Benin
Chad
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of WARDA in calendar year 1984 was $8,200,000, of which the United States contributed $2,517,000, or 30.70%. This amount was paid from funds appropriated to AID in fiscal year 1984.

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Avenida Del Generalisimo 59,
Madrid 16, Spain

Executive Head. Robert C. Lonati (French), Secretary General, term of office expires in 1985.

Origin and Development. The World Tourism Organization formally came into being on November 1, 1974. The predecessor organization, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was founded at The Hague in 1925 as the International Congress of Official Propaganda Associations. It originally consisted of the official travel associations of European countries. Following World War II, an exploratory committee was set up to revise and reconstruct the prewar organization and the resulting revised statutes were recommended at a conference in Paris, France, in October 1947.

In an extraordinary General Assembly of the Organization, held in Mexico City, Mexico, in September 1970, the participants voted to revise the statutes of IUOTO to make it "an international organization of intergovernmental character." A majority of the members have since approved the transformation, with the organization being renamed the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Purpose. The purpose of the Organization is to promote and develop tourism and thereby contribute to economic development, international understanding, peace, and prosperity.

Structure. The General Assembly, composed of delegates representing full members, is the sovereign organ of the Organization and determines the Organization's policy. The assembly meets every 2 years. An Executive Council, consisting of 22 members, directs the organization's affairs. As of December 31, 1984 the WTO had 105 members. They are:

Afghanistan
Algeria*
Argentina*
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria*
Burundi
Cameroon
Chile
China, People's Rep.
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica*
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia*
Finland
France*
Gabon*
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.

Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India*
Indonesia*
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy*
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan*
Jordan
Kampuchea
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos*
Lebanon*
Lesotho
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria*
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda*
San Marino
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Spain*
Sri Lanka*
Sudan
Switzerland*
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo*
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
U.S.S.R.*
United Arab Emirates*
United States*
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe*

Members of Executive Council.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. IUOTO 1949, WTO 1974.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Senate advice and consent on October 26, 1973 to the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1984 the organization's total assessment budget was $4,318,300. The United States was assessed $196,518, or (4.55%). In addition, the United States paid a Tax Equalization adjustment of $5,863, thus bringing the total U.S. contribution to $202,381. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1984 funds.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946-84[1]

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946-74	1975	1976	(TQ)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Estimate 1984	Cumulative Total 1946-84
U.N., Specialized Agencies, and the IAEA (assessed budgets):													
United Nations	773,119	63,472	81,269	92,251	99,997	121,943	141,007	149,544	109,668	103,076	151,897	168,557	2,055,290
Food and Agriculture Organization	127,702	13,531	13,571	20,796	18,548	26,705	22,460	28,625	25,447	26,482	35,069	45,698	404,634
International Maritime Organization	1,370	152	143	227	242	232	364	402	617	215	307	510	4,681
International Atomic Energy Agency	46,016	7,779	7,429	9,634	10,515	12,724	18,279	21,365	17,282	17,811	8,530	17,656	195,020
International Civil Aviation Organization	35,613	[2]2,445	[3]3,722	3,519	3,731	3,957	4,427	4,640	3,738	4,181	3,139	6,123	79,235
Joint Financing Program	29,771	2,327	2,455	—	2,363	3,112	3,161	1,998	812	1,187	477	30	47,693
International Labor Organization	94,428	11,284	[5]6,729	[6]25,902	17,655	—	—	—	[6]23,632	[6]25,357	30,228	30,846	286,061
International Telecommunication Union	10,672	1,181	1,322	—	1,930	2,208	3,348	2,760	3,283	2,790	2,537	2,977	35,008
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	158,562	[4]15,321	—	—	[8]47,163	[9]54,291	36,500	33,440	34,456	34,831	39,098	49,580	503,752
Universal Postal Union	1,006	199	222	357	456	393	476	370	514	526	458	458	5,435
World Health Organization	258,790	[7]26,802	[7]29,319	[7]34,913	[7]38,935	[10]52,474	49,197	50,355	41,152	38,788	45,084	58,619	724,428
World Intellectual Property Organization	240	51	63	124	295	745	505	559	1,023	419	175	505	4,704
World Meteorological Organization	7,836	1,571	1,683	2,670	2,735	2,550	4,175	4,514	3,530	2,317	2,821	3,676	40,078
U.N., Specialized Agencies, and IAEA	1,545,125	146,615	147,927	190,393	243,965	281,334	283,889	298,572	265,154	257,980	319,820	385,245	4,366,019
Peacekeeping Forces:[11]													
United Nations Emergency Force													
Assessed	60,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,425
Voluntary	26,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,027
United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon													
Assessed	17,336	28,836	31,850	—	27,168	47,400	67,000	50,811	50,000	[12]60,938	[13]65,296	55,400	502,035
Voluntary	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
United Nations Operation in the Congo	132,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,299
United Nations Force in Cyprus	64,575	9,600	9,600	4,800	9,600	9,100	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	160,975
Multinational Force and Observers (Vol.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	135,000	22,100	32,200	199,300
Peacekeeping Forces	300,662	38,436	51,450	4,800	36,768	56,500	75,700	59,811	69,000	204,938	96,396	96,600	1,091,061
Inter-American Organizations (assessed budgets):													
Organization of American States	207,035	22,711	24,100	—	28,874	[10]48,051	34,731	55,943	36,726	57,917	46,452	[14]44,641	587,181
Inter-American Indian Institute	772	62	62	—	86	86	86	147	103	103	103	103	1,713
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	28,574	3,939	4,405	—	5,106	5,667	9,949	[10]7,972	8,722	11,058	11,318	12,010	108,720
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	7,797	709	826	—	1,072	1,603	1,607	1,883	2,033	1,715	1,850	2,265	23,360
Pan American Health Organization	108,446	13,898	15,862	17,412	18,727	20,724	22,704	25,163	23,975	29,754	28,567	33,087	358,319
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	2,025	195	195	—	195	195	200	361	422	274	285	297	4,644
Pan American Railway Congress Assoc.	158	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	25	343
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain	229	51	53	—	65	75	90	79	127	125	101	121	1,116
Inactive Inter-American Organizations	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,304
Inter-American Organizations	356,340	41,580	45,518	17,427	54,140	76,416	69,382	71,563	72,123	100,961	88,701	92,549	1,086,700

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946-84[1] — Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946-74	1975	1976	(TQ)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Estimate 1984	Cumulative Total 1946-84
Regional Organizations (assessed budgets):													
NATO Civilian Headquarters (and MBFR)	58,440	8,053	7,709	—	9,680	11,662	12,612	14,854	12,918	12,140	11,860	10 997	170,925
North Atlantic Assembly	827	126	171	180	220	260	305	310	364	329	306	305	3,703
Central Treaty Organization	1,676	197	200	—	199	234	496	—	—	—	—	—	3,002
Colombo Plan Council	100	8	10	—	8	4	8	8	7	9	9	10	181
International Commission of Control and Supervision in Vietnam	13,200	5,658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,858
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	51,801	8,434	10,927	12,136	14,268	16,390	12,940	20,218	18,195	18,526	7,719	17,564	209,118
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization	3,695	289	337	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,523
South Pacific Commission	2,994	398	390	396	494	637	712	728	616	555	500	425	8,845
Inactive Regional Organizations	11,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,293
Regional Organizations	144,026	23,163	19,744	12,712	25,071	29,187	27,073	36,118	32,100	31,559	20,394	29,301	430,448
Other International Organizations (assessed budgets):													
Bureau of International Expositions	54	8	11	14	13	14	18	20	18	15	14	12	211
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	43	82
Customs Cooperation Council	1,733	802	806	—	991	1,217	1,415	1,684	1,667	1,674	1,292	1,279	14,560
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	7,658	1,511	1,909	—	2,152	3,298	3,333	3,519	2,157	2,944	1,356	3,352	33,189
Hague Conference on Private International Law	100	20	19	—	21	38	54	61	72	64	111	32	592
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,809	397	430	571	626	618	666	858	849	999	1,028	809	9,660
International Agreement on the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	29	5	12	—	12	18	14	14	16	16	17	15	168
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	41	2	2	5	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	100
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	299	25	29	—	30	36	45	50	48	39	34	32	667
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,066	149	172	169	199	244	285	325	271	288	266	249	3,683
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	231	70	115	115	166	166	175	241	[12]423	359	365	319	2,745
International Coffee Organization	2,243	279	342	—	360	364	373	437	620	605	640	602	6,865

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	92	29	36	—	39	43	71	70	82	80	70	55	667
International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries	124	10	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
International Cotton Advisory Committee	489	25	31	34	[18]88	13	58	64	97	113	132	119	1,263
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)	29	20	24	—	29	34	38	43	51	62	47	55	432
International Council of Scientific Unions	1,460	174	186	—	201	236	265	283	322	329	355	377	4,188
International Criminal Police Organization	532	98	140	140	120	120	317	451	363	402	374	301	3,358
International Hydrographic Organization	321	19	25	25	25	27	30	34	66	40	41	41	694
International Institute for Cotton	14,577	1,811	1,916	—	1,500	1,345	2,098	1,967	2,276	2,276	2,728	2,596	35,090
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	69	18	20	24	25	38	36	40	36	39	44	44	433
International Jute Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	115
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	82	6	6	7	17	19	22	25	26	21	20	18	269
International Natural Rubber Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	188	157	170	666
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	403	44	56	31	30	61	67	81	91	81	81	100	1,126
International Office of Epizootics	—	25	25	—	26	28	43	44	41	41	40	33	346
International Office of Vine and Wine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
International Organization for Legal Metrology	39	17	19	18	36	43	48	50	49	46	44	39	448
International Rubber Study Group	151	11	12	17	17	18	21	25	35	34	41	35	417
International Seed Testing Association	15	2	2	—	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	47
International Sugar Organization	289	—	—	—	—	—	246	283	174	211	162	147	1,512
International Tin Council	—	—	—	—	113	111	130	148	179	169	—	—	850
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	88	77	289
International Whaling Commission	12	3	6	—	6	7	13	50	57	57	57	50	318
International Wheat Council	649	60	87	—	102	124	167	—	[19]408	199	180	172	2,148
Interparliamentary Union	645	75	105	122	137	212	210	188	180	212	219	229	2,534
North Atlantic Ice Patrol	2,402	117	125	—	138	147	158	87	203	222	223	294	4,116
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission	44	5	4	—	5	5	5	5	6	8	8	13	108
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	54	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	122
World Tourism Organization	133	32	—	119	113	120	122	151	175	200	213	202	1,580
Inactive Other Organizations	2,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,540
Other International Organizations	40,414	5,875	6,691	1,417	7,351	8,780	10,560	11,314	11,225	12,174	10,503	12,055	138,359
Special Voluntary Programs:													
CENTO Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund	1,180	105	105	—	105	127	127	—	—	—	—	—	1,749
CENTO Multilateral Science Fund	179	20	21	24	21	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	329
Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program	85	159	50	50	100	125	125	150	150	125	150	75	1,344
Colombo Plan Staff College	—	29	30	—	30	32	34	45	65	55	49	50	419
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	15,885	10,655	14,990	—	18,140	21,400	24,800	29,000	35,000	40,785	43,750	45,250	299,655
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	138	138	150	564
FAO Special Programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,000

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946-84[1] — Continued

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946-74	1975	1976	(TQ)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Estimate 1984	Cumulative Total 1946-84
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	—	—	—	—	270	—	300	300	330	—	—	—	1,200
Indus Basin and Tarbela Development Funds	499,668	9,000	11,250	—	15,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535,681
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	147,059	3,076	3,000	—	3,500	3,200	4,120	4,120	5,000	4,550	6,170	5,609	189,404
Special Programs	—	8,830	8,658	—	7,445	14,639	51,771	—	—	—	—	—	91,343
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund[20]	17,954	2,500	4,500	—	4,400	6,622	[21]12,838	[21]12,000	[21]12,370	[21]12,302	[21]14,421	[21]15,689	115,596
International Fund for Agricultural Development	—	—	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	50,000	290,000
International Secretariat for Volunteer Service	912	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,019
International Year of the Child, 1979	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
OAS Export Promotion Center	3,401	770	800	110	500	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,181
OAS Commission on Human Rights	—	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151
OAS Special Cultural Fund	—	—	—	—	—	500	400	400	400	350	400	400	2,850
OAS Special Development Assistance Fund	52,335	5,622	6,410	880	6,300	6,100	5,915	6,600	6,000	6,250	6,000	6,000	114,412
OAS Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)	36,539	4,290	7,590	1,040	7,000	7,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,000	6,500	6,500	102,959
OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)	—	4,000	6,000	870	3,700	3,300	2,600	2,000	2,600	2,400	2,600	2,600	32,670
PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds	7,620	1,759	1,941	—	2,974	2,411	3,062	4,123	3,156	2,599	2,283	3,500	35,428
United Nations Capital Development Fund	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000
United Nations Children's Fund	348,904	17,000	20,000	—	20,000	25,000	30,000	34,600	35,954	[22]54,676	42,480	52,253	680,867
United Nations Development Program	1,114,519	77,897	100,000	—	100,000	115,000	126,000	126,050	125,802	127,449	139,330	155,000	2,307,047
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	—	50	50	—	50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	7,150
United Nations Environment Program	7,500	5,000	7,500	—	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,981	7,839	7,825	9,806	95,451
U.N./FAO Sahelian Trust Fund	2,900	1,618	778	—	1,018	4,121	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,435
U.N./FAO World Food Program[20]	490,160	70,000	70,000	14,400	89,050	89,050	95,100	97,000	139,993	79,918	33,900	112,300	1,380,871
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	10,000	5,000	3,000	—	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,120	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,980	38,250
United Nations Institute for Namibia	—	—	250	—	250	500	500	500	500	499	498	490	3,987
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	77,040	20,000	16,000	4,000	29,000	28,000	30,000	32,000	32,000	33,760	33,760	[23]38,200	373,760
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:													
Regular Programs	22,988	1,506	1,168	—	1,521	10,509	34,970	73,140	105,501	101,434	97,874	94,271	544,882
Special Programs	102,922	27,812	38,305	—	28,150	36,878	55,840	50,313	33,249	19,001	9,822	16,656	418,948

United Nations Relief and Works Agency[20]	580,718	41,055	[24]13,300	[24]13,400	48,700	51,500	52,000	55,200	62,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	1,118,873
UNRWA Special Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,500	3,250	—	19,750
United Nations Relief Program in Lebanon	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
United Nations Decade for Women	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	500	7,500
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	3,500	400	400	—	400	500	500	500	500	422	422	422	7,966
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	—	—	—	—	2,500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections	750	—	—	—	665	450	192	—	—	—	—	—	2,057
United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	—	—	250	—	250	250	250	250	—	—	—	—	1,250
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	300	400	343	343	343	2,029
United Nations Volunteers	400	—	200	—	200	200	300	300	350	200	150	150	2,450
Voluntary Fund for United Nations World Assembly on Aging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	400
West African Rice Development Association	383	857	1,120	—	942	910	1,200	1,000	2,000	2,600	1,733	2,517	15,262
WHO Special Programs[25]	5,419	2,500	4,597	—	4,421	3,594	5,906	8,724	13,102	10,252	8,000	6,000	73,515
WIPO Voluntary Programs	258	100	100	—	100	84	80	—	—	—	—	—	722
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program[20]	9,000	1,199	1,487	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,241	1,276	—	25,503
UNESCO Special Programs	50	2,175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,225
Inactive Special Voluntary Programs	764,238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	764,238
Special Voluntary Programs	4,324,466	325,091	544,001	34,774	417,715	454,134	569,762	562,235	641,891	605,688	575,124	697,711	9,752,592
TOTAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS	6,711,033	580,760	815,331	261,523	785,010	906,351	1,036,366	1,039,613	1,091,493	1,213,300	1,110,938	1,313,461	16,865,179

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[1] Amounts actually contributed—including adjustments, i.e., credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, prepayments, mandatory reductions, withholdings, and statutory limitations. Credits due the United States are deducted. For detail, refer to individual organization writeup.

[2] Amounts actually appropriated. The U.S. assessment exceeded the legislative "ceiling" of 25% on U.S. contributions to the United Nations and certain affiliated agencies. The differences between calculating the U.S. assessment at 25% and the higher percentages were paid from subsequent fiscal year funds. (ICAO, $366,675, 28.75%; UNESCO, $2,721,852, 29.41%; WHO, $4,926,758, 29.18%—FY 1975; WHO, $829,855, 25.64%—FY 1976; WHO, $827,855, 25.54%—TQ; WHO, $697,115, 25.43%—FY 1977.)

[3] Amount includes $58,750 as a Working Capital Fund adjustment and $366,675 for FY 1975, not previously appropriated.

[4] Total amount appropriated. U.S. assessment for FY 1976 was $11,283,625. Of this amount, $1,087,000 was for FY 1974 assessment.

[5] U.S. assessment for CY 1976 was $20,260,250; $5,642,000 was for CY 1975 assessment.

[6] This amount met the CY 1980 assessment.

[7] This amount met the CY 1981 assessment.

[8] Total amount appropriated in FY 1977 of which $3,545,453 was contributed for balance of unpaid contributions for CY 1974, $43,115,000 for CY 1975-76 and the remainder for Tax Equalization and other adjustments.

[9] Includes $27,035,500 appropriated in FY 1978 for CY 1977.

[10] Includes $7,381,583 appropriated in FY 1978 for prior year arrearages when the U.S. assessment exceeded the 25% legislative ceiling.

[11] The initial year's contribution includes airlift services provided without charge to the United Nations of $1,191,581 in the case of UNEF, $10,317,622 in the case of UNOC, $1,254,107 in the case of UNFICYP, and $3,116,930 in the case of UNEF/UNDOF.

[12] Includes $2,990,211 owed for 1981.

[13] Amount includes $6,161,699 for UNIFIL CY 1982 arrearage.

[14] Includes $3,500,000 for Tax Equalization adjustment and $15,226,289 for period July 1, 1978, to December 31, 1979, due to changes in the OAS from fiscal year to calendar year.

[15] Includes $7,600,000 for tax reimbursement and a reduction of $3,040,000, representing a planned reduction of the U.S. assessment percentage.

[16] Includes $60,000 as a Tax Equalization adjustment and $3,703,012 of U.S. share for the transition period of the Institute's financial year from fiscal year to calendar year.

[17] Includes $63,555 for prior year arrearage.

[18] Includes $38,400 toward FY 1978 assessment.

[19] Includes $180,039 for the U.S. FY 1980 assessment.

[20] Includes cash, commodities, and services.

[21] Includes contributions for the Safeguards Program of $6,600,000 for FY 1979, $5,100,000 for FY 1980, $5,100,000 for FY 1981, $4,575,000 for FY 1982, $5,235,000 for FY 1983, and $7,400,000 for FY 1984.

[22] Includes $13,200,000 for Lebanon Relief.

[23] Includes $200,000 contributed to International Conference on Population fund.

[24] The amount of $13,300,000 appropriated from FY 1976, $13,400,000 from FY 1976 TQ, and an additional $18,000,000 funded from FY 1977 funds from a total of $44.7 million for UNRWA's CY 1976 budget.

[25] Special accounts for cholera emergency, malaria and smallpox eradication, the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, on Onchocerciasis Control Program, the Tropical Disease Research Program, and WHO Special Program of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENC
INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
CALENDAR YEARS 1946-84
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1946-74	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		
	Cumulative Total	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Cont buti
the assessed)												
	836,592	81,269	25.00	92,251	25.00	99,397	25.00	121,943	25.00	141,097	25.00	149,
	141,232	13,571	25.00	20,796	25.00	16,348	25.00	26,705	25.00	22,460	25.00	33,
	1,722	143	4.76	227	4.38	242	4.09	232	3.95	264	4.04	
	53,795	7,429	27.95	9,634	27.88	10,316	27.89	12,724	26.29	18,279	25.25	21,
	38,653	3,356	25.00	3,319	25.00	3,731	25.00	3,957	25.00	4,427	25.00	4,
ation	29,604	2,327	41.98	2,455	40.51	2,363	35.89	3,112	36.97	3,361	38.55	3,
	108,263	11,284	25.00	20,260	25.00	17,360	25.00	—	—	—	—	23,
	10,616	1,181	7.22	1,322	7.19	1,930	7.08	2,208	7.04	3,548	7.03	2,
noon tic and	180,606	19,928	25.00	40,751	25.00	29,008	25.00	27,256	25.00	36,500	25.00	31
	1,571	222	3.95	357	4.83	436	5.97	195	1.63	476	4.75	
	290,519	30,149	25.64	35,741	25.54	30,937	25.43	32,474	25.00	40,197	25.00	31,
	52	63	4.36	124	5.31	295	5.59	509	5.19	805	7.74	
ation	9,590	1,683	23.46	2,404	23.57	2,735	23.58	2,550	23.46	4,263	23.46	4,
Agencies, and Energy Agency	1,780,817	192,605	—	229,841	—	226,306	—	254,063	—	283,979	—	3,09
	59,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United Nations United Nations												
	26,608	24,060	25.56	31,061	29.35	27,100	29.40	32,672	29.20	67,000	29.20	3
	3,100	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	112,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
[illegible]	72,554	9,600	40.00	9,600	28.92	9,600	20.30	8,988	23.22	8,100	13.59	3
	321,033	33,660	—	50,661	—	36,768	—	61,572	—	75,700	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	19.23	
eral Cultural Heritage Fund)	—	—	—	—	—	270	52.93	—	—	300	47.30	
ice Technical	17,954	2,500	29.82	4,500	30.06	4,300	40.66	6,622	27.15	12,838	25.12	7
	—	—	—	200,000	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
al Development	148,904	17,000	24.25	20,000	24.72	20,000	21.74	25,000	22.32	30,000	22.43	
	—	—	—	—	—	250	90.04	—	—	—	—	
1979	1,114,263	77,897	19.16	100,000	20.77	100,000	19.08	115,000	19.29	126,000	18.22	1
gram Disaster Relief	—	—	—	250	37.59	250	22.07	250	23.76	250	36.03	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	11.05	2,000	8.13	
ment Fund Training Program	—	50	3.35	50	3.09	50	2.42	1,000	29.42	1,000	27.08	
	27,500	3,240	17.40	7,500	30.98	10,000	34.42	10,000	34.14	10,000	31.88	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	15.02	
gram South Africa	2,900	1,618	17.41	778	12.16	3,018	33.49	4,121	67.16	—	—	
	490,160	66,308	19.62	23,900	21.94	89,050	25.00	89,050	25.00	110,000	27.43	
ulation Planning	750	—	—	—	—	662	21.83	491	31.68	192	12.39	
	10,000	5,000	89.84	3,000	53.92	3,000	53.46	1,000	40.95	1,000	64.92	
Abuse Control	—	—	—	250	60.10	250	30.13	500	18.53	500	17.16	
ontds	73,571	20,000	31.65	20,000	25.17	29,000	31.63	28,000	27.22	30,000	26.69	
ation Activities efugees Program	21,968	1,506	15.51	3,168	7.91	1,521	8.27	10,509	24.73	34,970	21.34	
	104,922	27,812	38.75	38,305	69.60	28,150	40.15	36,878	36.34	55,840	33.96	
	593,818	342,055	39.34	44,700	39.82	48,700	42.68	51,500	42.10	32,000	34.17	
ks Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	62.50	—	—	—	—	
in Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	67.51	2,000	58.82	
tion aining and	1,500	400	26.21	400	25.43	400	24.84	500	28.22	500	25.48	
	400	—	—	—	—	200	23.59	200	17.87	300	23.71	
gram d for Natural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ions World	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	27,034	2,500	7.14	4,597	13.56	4,421	11.90	1,594	5.22	6,906	9.91	
	258	100	11.44	100	12.68	100	9.04	84	12.50	80	12.50	
	9,000	1,199	26.29	1,487	40.82	1,591	12.72	2,000	34.71	2,000	30.00	
Program	17,725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	637,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
gram	3,491,426	268,937	—	520,985	—	348,686	—	393,258	—	483,976	—	
ams BUTIONS	5,512,456	495,402	—	801,487	—	611,960	—	708,893	—	843,655	—	

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flect the amounts received in repayment of principal and interest on U.N. bonds.

d which is less than the annual assessment, due to U.S. withdrawal of membership November 6, 1977

ed in FY 1978 for prior year arrearages when the U.S. assessment exceeded the 25% legislative ceiling

mber 1956 and terminated in June 1967. The amount includes cash contributions and airlift services

States did not charge the United Nations.

UNOC was established in July 1960 and terminated in June 1964. The amo[illegible]includes cash cont
$10,317,622 for which the United States did not charge the United Nations.

UNFICYP was established in March 1964. The amounts include cash contributions and airlift se
the United States did not charge the United Nations. The U.S. pledges have been based on the initial
the qualification that the amount ultimately contributed will depend upon the contributions made by other
of the cost estimates.

Amounts shown include contributions in cash, services, equipment, and fellowship training. Pre

IES, SPECIAL PROGRAMS, AND THE

1980		1981		1982		1983		Estimate 1984		1946-84
ri- on	Percent	Contri- bution	Percent	Contri- bution	Percent	Contri- bution	Percent	Contri- bution	Percent	Cumula- tive Total
444	25.00	167,136	25.00	193,620	25.00	168,557	25.00	187,034	25.00	2,238,440
098	25.00	33,809	25.00	46,136	24.00	45,098	25.00	49,973	25.00	452,926
402	4.50	649	4.45	509	4.53	510	4.54	524	4.96	5,224
365	25.84	24,017	25.74	19,550	25.81	17,656	25.91	18,098	25.85	213,068
640	25.00	5,602	25.00	5,455	25.00	6,123	25.00	6,773	25.00	86,236
088	33.43	812	36.22	1,187	33.94	477	29.54	30	35.00	47,526
612	25.00	23,557	25.00	30,228	25.00	30,846	25.00	32,393	25.00	297,625
760	7.03	3,283	7.02	2,789	7.00	2,537	7.02	2,977	6.98	34,951
332	25.00	33,038	25.00	40,414	25.00	49,300	25.00	—	—	534,613
190	4.76	314	4.76	326	4.72	438	4.70	458	4.69	5,401
987	25.00	27,552	25.00	36,241	25.00	58,619	25.00	61,146	25.00	292,160
601	7.57	853	7.93	594	7.95	505	7.59	408	5.46	4,775
374	24.57	4,863	24.39	3,804	24.97	3,676	24.55	4,596	24.51	44,480
367	—	376,527	—	471,058	—	385,232	—	364,410	—	4,737,425
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,615
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,837
1,851	29.9[illegible]	32,900	29.43	64,100	27.20	59,134	40.31	55,400	40.22	511,214
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,101
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,259
9,000	27.27	9,000	30.31	9,000	30.31	9,000	32.03	4,000	31.91	163,954
0,851	—	41,900	—	73,100	—	68,134	—	64,400	—	907,019
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
600	47.80	300	40.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
2,000	26.33	112,370	26.50	112,002	26.83	114,421	26.87	115,689	26.41	115,500
—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	5.92	50,000	21.59	240,000
4,000	23.50	33,434	21.46	34,276	22.02	42,480	24.09	32,253	28.36	680,867
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291
26,000	17.33	124,802	18.60	125,449	19.14	154,530	25.64	155,000	25.02	2,406,791
250	41.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250
2,000	6.86	2,000	6.13	2,000	[illegible]	2,000	6.25	2,000	10.29	14,000
2,000	24.69	2,000	28.33	2,000	27.59	2,000	28.73	2,000	40.28	7,150
10,000	32.38	9,061	32.20	7,839	26.17	7,825	26.98	9,808	33.94	48,651
300	14.04	400	18.18	343	16.21	345	17.67	343	16.73	2,029
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,415
97,000	27.45	134,995	33.18	75,918	19.09	113,400	25.30	112,500	23.47	1,481,331
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,037
1,320	20.33	2,150	24.52	2,000	24.72	2,000	20.33	2,900	23.80	38,250
500	18.74	500	21.32	499	21.56	448	18.11	400	18.35	3,967
32,000	23.67	32,000	26.34	33,760	26.72	33,760	26.12	36,290	28.69	374,292
73,140	32.19	103,501	39.58	101,434	39.40	47,874	41.92	44,271	42.35	543,882
58,115	25.98	33,244	24.07	19,001	21.28	9,822	23.49	16,656	17.19	420,948
53,200	31.91	62,000	33.94	67,000	37.37	67,000	38.40	67,000	44.73	1,150,973
—	—	—	—	16,500	49.98	3,250	33.30	—	—	19,750
1,000	58.46	1,000	41.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	14.90	7,500
500	25.79	500	30.88	422	27.46	422	25.27	422	20.98	7,994
300	27.33	150	28.19	200	16.45	150	12.37	150	14.78	2,236
1,000	22.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
—	—	400	61.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
8,724	9.97	13,102	15.67	10,252	12.80	8,000	9.68	6,000	7.50	95,230
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	722
2,000	40.00	2,300	26.14	2,241	26.14	1,276	23.58	—	—	23,494
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,725
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632,779
511,297	—	580,882	—	538,836	—	505,351	—	625,060	—	8,266,694
910,275	—	1,019,399	—	1,017,004	—	958,737	—	1,053,870	—	13,933,138

rtibutions and airlift services of

rvices of $1,254,107 for which
nor estimates of the Force wer
governments and confirmation

entage refers to cash only

Includes a contribution for the Safeguards Program of $6,600,000 for CY 1979, $5,100,000 for CY 1980, $5,100,000 for CY 1981 $4,575,000 for CY 1982, $5,235,000 for CY 1983, and $7,400,000 for CY 1984

Includes $11,200,000 to Lebanon Relief

Amounts shown include contributions in cash, services, and commodities

Includes $1,000,000 special contribution for Arab refugee training

UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, SPECIAL PROGRAMS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES OR AUTHORIZATIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1946–84

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946–74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Estimate 1984	Cumulative Total 1946–84
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):												
United Nations	2,807,200	333,900	342,500	442,500	499,900	577,600	615,500	716,300	696,900	765,500	772,100	8,569,900
Food and Agriculture Organization	534,100	59,500	82,300	82,400	105,100	105,100	125,400	150,600	171,800	194,800	210,600	1,821,700
International Maritime Organization	16,400	3,000	4,200	5,000	6,000	6,600	9,500	9,800	9,800	12,700	12,600	95,600
International Atomic Energy Agency	175,500	30,400	32,100	39,800	51,400	58,000	69,400	74,700	79,600	84,200	84,100	779,200
International Civil Aviation Organization	161,000	17,000	19,000	21,000	21,400	24,000	26,400	28,100	29,500	31,700	35,200	414,300
Joint Financing Program	77,000	5,500	7,900	9,700	10,500	10,400	7,800	5,300	6,000	5,800	6,400	152,300
International Labor Organization	474,800	59,400	76,000	86,000	—	—	—	104,100	103,400	124,900	127,400	1,156,000
International Telecommunication Union	152,900	19,600	22,900	24,800	28,400	38,400	40,000	38,100	45,600	41,100	41,800	493,600
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	674,300	82,300	94,300	112,200	112,300	151,500	153,400	157,200	159,000	158,200[1]	195,200	2,049,900
Universal Postal Union	31,900	5,000	5,800	6,500	7,700	9,000	8,300	10,300	12,300	9,900	11,100	117,800
World Health Organization	991,100	133,600	155,100	146,900	171,000	181,300	171,100	235,800	179,800	273,600	179,800	2,819,100
World Intellectual Property Organization[1]	—	1,800	2,300	3,200	6,500	9,100	10,200	10,700	10,000	10,000	10,600	74,400
World Meteorological Organization	44,100	6,800	9,100	10,300	14,100	17,100	18,600	16,100	19,900	19,300	17,100	192,500
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	6,140,300	757,800	853,500	990,300	1,034,300	1,188,100	1,255,600	1,557,100	1,523,600	1,731,700	1,704,000	18,736,300
United Nations Peacekeeping Forces												
United Nations Emergency Force	218,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218,200
United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	97,500	85,000	107,000	93,000	198,300	199,900	156,400	176,100	228,300	193,800	175,900	1,711,200
United Nations Operation in the Congo	400,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400,100
United Nations Force in Cyprus	186,300	27,100	32,300	46,700	57,900	64,000	82,600	100,200	102,000	101,400	100,600	901,100
Peacekeeping Forces	902,100	112,100	139,300	139,700	256,200	263,900	239,000	276,300	330,300	295,200	276,500	3,230,600
Special Voluntary Programs:												
FAO Special Programs	—	—	—	—	—	14,600	—	—	—	—	—	14,600
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	—	—	—	50	—	400	600	900	—	—	—	1,950
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund	38,900	3,400	4,000	5,000	6,500	8,400	7,800	10,400	13,500	19,000	22,500	139,400
International Fund for Agricultural Development	—	—	—	—	5,200	10,200	12,700	15,300	16,600	22,700	24,400	107,100
United Nations Children's Fund	977,500	120,000	113,000	141,700	183,500	241,000	314,000	292,400	289,500	332,000	345,000	3,349,600
International Year of the Child, 1979	—	—	—	500	1,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,400
United Nations Development Program	3,094,500	536,500	517,700	444,300	558,600	699,100	864,000	937,500	859,100	751,000	717,000	9,979,300

United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	—	—	1,100	1,100	800	1,300	1,000	—	—	—	—	5,300
United Nations Capital Development Fund	—	—	—	—	10,300	8,900	19,800	48,600	27,700	24,800	30,000	170,100
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,000	1,400	1,800	1,800	2,400	3,200	5,100	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,300	30,600
United Nations Environment Program	12,400	18,100	21,200	27,500	29,900	35,200	34,000	35,000	23,000	29,000	29,500	294,800
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	1,500	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,500	12,400
U.N./FAO Sahelian Trust Fund	13,300	14,300	6,300	2,800	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,700
U.N./FAO World Food Program	1,158,500	330,000	295,000	382,900	427,000	533,500	570,000	466,100	652,700	652,700	726,000	6,194,400
United Nations Fund for Development Planning and Projections	3,200	2,400	1,400	1,500	2,400	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	13,300
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	4,600	4,700	6,000	6,000	8,300	5,800	5,700	8,200	8,700	6,800	9,900	74,700
United Nations Fund for Namibia	300	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
United Nations Institute for Namibia	—	—	1,300	1,400	1,800	2,300	3,100	3,400	2,300	4,300	3,500	23,400
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	136,400	71,200	75,800	78,800	95,700	131,600	147,500	136,400	123,800	122,700	137,900	1,257,800
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:												
Regular Programs	103,000	13,000	14,900	23,700	40,300	162,300	281,900	318,900	420,200	329,800	360,600	2,068,800
Special Programs	233,100	45,700	61,700	85,600	94,200	107,700	215,100	155,400	88,100	81,200	98,900	1,266,700
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	1,013,700	111,800	114,800	126,800	132 100	158,900	183,700	180,700	183,900	195,400	191,200	2,593,000
UNRWA Special Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,800	15,500	114	67,414
United Nations Relief Program in Lebanon	—	—	—	2,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,300
United Nations Decade for Women	—	—	—	—	500	4,000	1,900	3,000	—	—	3,000	12,400
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	10,900	2,200	2,100	1,900	2,300	2,200	2,600	2,400	2,300	3,000	2,300	34,200
United Nations Volunteers Program	1,000	500	600	2,600	3,200	1,400	1,400	1,600	1,800	1,600	2,800	18,500
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	—	—	800	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600
Voluntary Fund for United Nations World Assembly on Aging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	600	—	—	1,100
WHO Special Programs[2]	66,500	25,800	26,800	41,500	60,800	76,000	84,700	83,900	82,200	83,400	86,400	718,000
WIPO Voluntary Programs	2,000	1,000	800	1,500	600	600	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program	29,300	3,200	3,800	4,500	4,900	5,000	5,500	5,200	5,900	5,100	5,500	77,900
UNESCO Special Programs[3]	57,400	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,400
Inactive Special Voluntary Programs	1,076,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,076,100
Special Voluntary Programs	8,033,600	1,305,900	1,271,900	1,386,550	1,679,400	2,217,700	2,763,600	2,711,500	2,859,400	2,685,900	2,802,314	29,717,764
TOTAL	15,076,000	2,175,800	2,264,700	2,516,550	2,969,900	3,669,700	4,258,200	4,544,900	4,713,300	4,712,800	4,782,814[4]	51,684,664

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[1] Became a specialized agency of the United Nations on December 17, 1974. Additionally, there are expenditures for unions in which the United States does not maintain membership. This amounted to $5.7 million in 1976, $6.5 million in 1977, $7.1 million in 1978, $8.1 million in 1979, $7.9 million in 1980, $8.5 million in 1981, $7 million in 1982, $7.8 million in 1983, and $6.5 million in 1984.

[2] WHO special programs are the Malaria Eradication Special Account, the Medical Research Program, the Special Cholera Account, the Smallpox Eradication Program, the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, the Onchocerciasis Control Program, Tropical Disease Research Program, Sasakawa Health Trust Fund, and Primary Health Care Initiative Fund.

[3] UNESCO special programs are Aid to African Education, other worldwide educational projects, and the Nubian Monuments Program.

[4] A large percentage of 1984 figures are rough estimates inasmuch as reliable data were not available in time to meet printing schedule.

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